MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Attack on Bus -- Six IDF soldiers were killed and 22 were wounded when gunmen attacked a bus carrying Israeli soldiers going home on leave near 'Alayh, southeast of Beirut, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. IDF reinforcements rushed to the area in search of the attackers and imposed a curfew on the town, the radio said.

Withdrawal of Foreign Forces -- U.S. envoy Philip Habib met with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials in Damascus over the weekend, according to Damascus radio. Monte Carlo radio said both Syria and Israel have agreed in principle to implement the first stage of the U.S. plan for the withdrawal of their forces from Lebanon on the condition that this is linked to approval of the entire plan. The first stage provides for a Syrian withdrawal northeast from the Al-Biqa' Valley and an IDF withdrawal southward to the Az-Zahrani River, the radio said. A second stage whereby the Syrians would withdraw completely from Lebanon and the Israelis would fall back to the Litani River is still under discussion. The third and final stage, which would involve Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, would result in a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon after Israel's security has been guaranteed by demilitarizing the border zone south of the Litani River, the radio added. Palestinian sources cited by the radio said the PLO does not reject the idea of withdrawing its forces from Lebanon if negotiations on this are held with the PLO and if Lebanese, Arab and international guarantees are secured for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon to prevent massacres and expulsions.

Israeli sources cited by Jerusalem radio denied that an agreement has been reached for the withdrawal of IDF and Syrian forces from Lebanon, adding that Israel insists that the "terrorists" leave Lebanon before the Israelis do. However, THE JERUSALEM POST asserted that Israeli officials were encouraged by the Monte Carlo radio report on a withdrawal agreement, contending that the report was probably a deliberate Syrian Government leak. The paper indicated there is optimism in the Israeli Government that the PLO will also leave Lebanon after losing the Syrian military umbrella. On southern Lebanon, Israel wants a security agreement between Lebanon and Israel for a 40-45 km border zone, the paper confirmed.

Identity of Al-Jumayyil's Assassin -- Bashir al-Jumayyil's confessed assassin is a member of Lebanon's Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party (SSNP) and has connections with Palestinian and Syrian intelligence, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. However, the radio subsequently broadcast an official statement by the SSNP denying it has any connection with the culprit. Nevertheless, Lebanese sources cited by AFP said the assassin has claimed he was given the detonator for the bomb by an SSNP leader who was acting on orders of "a foreign country."

Political Developments -- President Amin al-Jumayyil has entrusted Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan with the formation of a new government, Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 4 October. Earlier, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted that President al-Jumayyil had accepted U.S. President Ronald Reagan's invitation for talks at the White House on 19 October.

Israel

Reaction to Foreign Press on Sharon -- In response to an article in the London weekly THE SUNDAY TIMES, which alleged that a meeting between Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and the IDF high command resulted in a near-mutiny, Jerusalem radio affirmed that two such meetings had occurred and that harsh words were exchanged, although THE TIMES article had exaggerated the incident. The IDF spokesman stressed in an announcement carried by IDF radio that "normal working relations and relations of trust prevail" between the defense minister and the IDF. Reacting to a similar article in NEWSWEEK, a Defense Ministry spokesman denied the allegations of military dissent and stated that this is a foreign "campaign" against Sharon, Jerusalem radio reported.

Sharon Interview -- Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has insisted that from the very first moment he heard of the Beirut massacres he demanded an investigation. In an interview with journalists on a European radio program broadcast on 29 September, reported by the paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Sharon dismissed the idea of a Palestinian state in the occupied territories although he differentiated between the PLO "terrorist organization" and the Palestinian people, with whom he said Israel would like to live in peace. On the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, Sharon alleged that the act was committed by Lebanese elements connected with Syria.

Kahan To Head Inquiry -- Supreme Court President Yitzhaq Kahan will head the commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacre, Jerusalem radio announced.

Egypt

Mubarak Speech -- Addressing a meeting of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council on 3 October, President Husni Mubarak condemned Israeli policy as greatly offending peace and stability in the Middle East, adding that this will result in "grave consequences." In the speech, carried by Cairo radio, Mubarak praised the Reagan plan as a "suitable basis" for discussion and stressed that Egypt is in the forefront of promoting this initiative. He suggested that the Palestinians take advantage of "international sympathy" present at this time and translate it into positive steps for a settlement. On the domestic economy, Mubarak called for an increase in production of industrial and agricultural goods, adding that the national economy should be strengthened to confront foreign competition.

Emergency Law Extended -- The People's Assembly General Committee approved a presidential decree extending the Emergency Law for one more year, Cairo radio reported. Speaking at the People's Assembly on this topic, Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said stability and legality in the country are still threatened and revealed that some members of the group involved in last October's incidents have been reorganizing, MENA reported. He also disclosed that only 145 people are still in detention.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- Iranian and Iraqi media carried conflicting reports over the weekend on the fighting in the central sector. A military communique carried by Tehran radio on 1 October asserted that Iranian forces completed positioning their forces west of Sumar and reoccupied 150 sq km of Iranian territory and seven border posts. The communique claimed that military "security" was established in the Iraqi town of Mandali and that Iranian forces are watching over the road to Baghdad. On the same day, the radio alleged that seven Iraqi counterattacks were smashed. On 2 October, an Iranian military communique carried by the radio affirmed that Iranian forces consolidated their newly acquired positions and repulsed Iraqi counteroffensives. It added that 103 Iraqi soldiers had been captured. An Iranian Guards Corps communique carried by the radio that day reported operations in the Meymak region resulting in over 150 Iraqis killed. On 3 October the Guards Corps penetrated Iraqi territory in the western sector and killed 100 Iraqis, wounded 150 and captured 3 tanks, a Guards Corps communique carried by the radio asserted. According to an Iranian Joint Staff communique carried by the radio, clashes continued on 3 October and nearly 200 Iraqis were captured. The Iranian Ground Forces commander said in a published interview that Iran had suffered few casualties, IRNA reported.

On 2 October, an Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio said Iran "tried its luck again" in an attempt to cross into Iraq on the way to Mandali. This attack was aborted and Iran lost many men, the communique claimed. Iraqi planes and helicopters also played a part in the victories, it noted. That day INA reported that the Iraqi Navy hit two naval targets in the Persian Gulf. An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement on 3 October carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, asserted that Iranian forces again tried to overrun Iraqi troops near Mandali but were repulsed and sustained heavy losses. Meanwhile, Arab and foreign journalists toured Mandali and observed normal life in the city, Baghdad radio averred.

Iraqi Appeals, Response -- The Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary called on Arab states to implement the Fes Arab summit resolution on a collective Arab response to aggression, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio reported. The official said Iraq has requested that these states sever all relations with Iran. According to INA, Iraq has also contacted the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU and the Islamic Conference Organization asking for support. INA also reported that the Iraqi foreign minister left for the United Nations to attend a special Security Council meeting to be held on Iraq's request.

In recognition of the Fes Arab summit resolutions, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has decided to prepare a military contingent to back Iraq, SUNA reported. An official Jordanian spokesman announced in a statement carried by Amman radio that Jordan will uphold the Fes summit resolutions and that other Arab states should adopt a pan-Arab stand in support of Iraq. A Saudi Royal Court statement carried by SPA expressed "regret" at Iran's resumption of the war against Iraq and appealed to the two countries to halt the fighting. In a phone conversation with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the YAR president stressed his commitment to the Fes summit's joint Arab defense pact, San'a' radio reported.

Baghdad Commentary -- A Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio commentary asserted that the Iraqi Army is now better equipped and is in a "state of fury" because Iraqi peace offers have been rejected.

Iranian Comment -- Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in an interview with a Tehran paper that Iran has achieved all planned objectives for recapturing the Iranian heights overlooking Mandali, IRNA reported. He denied accusations that Iran wants to capture Mandali itself and pointed out that Iranian forces are now 100 km from Baghdad. In a speech to the military on 3 October, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni praised Iranian forces for their "spiritual victories" and asserted that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's appeals for international involvement prove that Iraq was unable to repulse the offensive. Khomeyni reiterated Iranian demands for an "Islamic peace" under which one could determine the aggressor's actions and settle war reparations.

Iran

Tehran Bomb Blast -- A bomb blast in southern Tehran on 1 October destroyed one hotel, damaged seven others and killed or wounded hundreds of people, Tehran radio announced. The interior minister said in a statement carried by the radio that "U.S. mercenaries" were responsible for the act and that arrests have been made. He added that up to 60 people died from the explosion.

Trial Results -- IRNA reported that two "co-conspirators" of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh were executed on 29 September by verdict of the army tribunal for participating in a coup plot. Seven others were sentenced to prison terms of 2 years to life and three had "incomplete" trials.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 192 *4 October 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Klibi Sends 'Urgent Message' to Arab Leaders [AFP] A 1
States Discuss Return of League Offices to Cairo [KUNA] A 1
New PLO Operations Room Director Appointed [Monte Carlo] A 1
Palestinian Team Investigates Sayil Death [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM] A 1
Nayif Hawatimah Grants Interview to LE MONDE [Paris 1 Oct] A 2
Hawatimah Grants Interview to Radio Monte Carlo A 4
Faruq Qaddumi Makes Statement on EEC Position [WAKH] A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister on Iranian Attack, New York Discussion C 1
Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly C 1
Amir Receives Message From Soviet Leaders C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Royal Court Appeals to Iran, Iraq To End War C 3
Foreign Minister on Fes Summit, Beirut Massacre C 4

UAE

President Receives Message From Iraq's Husayn C 4
AL-KHALIJ: U.S. Aware of Beirut Massacre C 5

PDRY

Libyan Delegation Arrives in Aden 2 October C 7
Jallud Arrival Statement C 7
Meets 'Ali Nasir Muhammad C 8
Departs 3 October C 8
PLO's Salah Khalaf Continues Visit to Aden C 8
Meets With 'Ali 'Antar C 8
Addresses Palestinians C 9
Foreign Minister Leaves for Ethiopia 1 October C 10

YAR

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in San'a' 1 October C 10
Receives Medal From Salih C 10
President Salih Contacts Iraq's Husayn C 11

EGYPT

Emergency Law To Be Extended For Another Year D 1
Muhyi ad-Din Statement D 1
AL-AHRAM on Habib's Talks in Cairo With 'Ali D 2
Ghali Interviewed on Mideast Peace Initiatives D 3
Ghali Insists on Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon [AL-ADWA'] D 4
Foreign Ministry To Reassess Relations With Israel D 5
Committee To Submit Report D 5

IRAQ

Memorandum Requests Security Council Session on War E 1
Hammadi Comments E 1
'Urgent Messages' Sent on Iranian 'Aggression' E 1
Arabs Asked To Sever Iranian Ties, Implement Fes E 1
Appeal to Arab League E 2
Ba'th Party Official Inspects Mandali District E 2
Spokesman Describes Iranian Attack on Mandali E 3
President Visits Battlefront, Issues Directives E 3
ATH-THAWRAH Team Reports on Battles 1 October E 4
Arab, Foreign Journalists Tour Mandali 3 Oct E 4
Navy Destroys Two Enemy 'Naval Targets' 2 Oct E 4
Armed Forces General Command Communiques E 5
Communique No 858 E 5
Communique No 859 E 5
Communique No 860 E 5
Forces Repulse Attack in Mandali 3 October E 6
Saddam Husayn Reassures Arab Leaders E 7
Saudi King E 7
Jordan's Hasan [Amman] E 7

JORDAN

Spokesman Makes Statement on Iranian 'Aggression' F 1
King Husayn Returns From Italy 2 October F 1
King Husayn Chairs Cabinet Meeting 3 October F 1
King Husayn Receives Cable From Al-Jumayyil F 2
Briefs: Canadian Ambassador; Magazine Resumes Publication F 2

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Asks Al-Wazzan To Form New Government G 1
Al-Wazzan Comments on Security Matters, Detainees G 2
Al-Wazzan on Plan for Syrian, Israeli Withdrawal G 3
Radio Reports Al-Jumayyil To Visit U.S. 19 October G 3
U.S. Plan Cited for Withdrawal of All Forces G 3
[Voice of Arab Lebanon]
Clandestine Commentary Criticizes Security Plan G 4
[Radio Free Lebanon]
Libyans Reportedly Reinforce al-Khatib's Forces G 4

SYRIA

Reportage on Philip Habib's Visit to Damascus H 1
Arrives 1 October H 1
Monte Carlo Report H 1
Meets With Faruq ash-Shar' [Monte Carlo] H 1
Meets With Al-Asad H 2
Monte Carlo on U.S. Withdrawal Plan H 2
Iranian President Asks Al-Asad To Boycott U.S. H 4
Al-Asad Receives Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP Delegation H 4
Rif'at al-Asad, Shamir Said To Have Met Secretly [MENA] H 4

ISRAEL

IDF Soldiers Killed in Attack on Bus in Lebanon I 1
Further Details I 1
Cabinet Meets as 'Defense Affairs Committee' I 2
Further Report I 2
Reports of IDF Officers-Sharon Conflict Denied I 2
Defense Ministry Denial I 2
IDF Spokesman's Announcement I 3
More on IDF Denial I 3
MA'ARIV Report [3 Oct] I 3
Details of Meetings I 4
No Agreement Reached With Syria on Withdrawal I 5
Officials Encouraged [THE JERUSALEM POST 4 Oct] I 6
Withdrawal in Months Possible ['AL HAMISHMAR 3 Oct] I 7
Reaction To Possible Syrian, PLO Recognition I 7
'Sources' Deprecate Report I 7
Officials Discount Change I 7
'Political Elements' Comment [HA'ARETZ 3 Oct] I 8
Further Reaction I 8
Shamir on UN Talks, Withdrawal From Lebanon I 9
Additional Comments I 10
Phalangist Commander Admits Massacre in Camps I 11
Foreign Ministry Continues Conacts in Beirut I 12
Begin Says Israel Must Not Be Repartitioned I 13
Begin Defends Actions in Letter to Cranston I 13
Erlich Against Military Man as Defense Minister I 14
Aridor on U.S. Aid, Financing of War I 16

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

JANA Reports on OAU Contact Committee Meeting P 1
Statement Cited P 1
Jallud Meetings P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Officials Deny Chad's Goukouni Held Meeting [AFP] Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Brezhnev Mideast Message Q 1

SUDAN

Numayri Offers Military Support to Iraq Q 1
Iraqi Diplomat Briefs Official Q 1

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Eight More Students Charged With Sedition R 1
[DAILY NATION 1 Oct]
Court-martial Sentences Nine More Airmen R 1

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Calls for Public Cooperation R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Links Economic Recovery, Civilian Rule [AFP] S 1

CHAD

Goukouni Oueddei Announces Government-in-exile [AFP] S 1

ZAIRE

Political Exiles Form Anti-Mobutu Coalition [AFP] S 2
Malian Foreign Minister Arrives for Conference S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Accra Reports Trial of PNP Members, Others T 1
Former PNP Chairman Asks Charges Be Dropped T 1
Government Delegation Returns From Togo T 2
PNDC Orders Border Guards to Collect Forms T 3
PNDC Member Urges Political Indoctrination T 3
Two Dismissed From Army; Four Soldiers Held T 3

SIERRA LEONE

Health Workers Reject Call to End Strike [AFP] T 4

TOGO

Interior Minister Meets With Ghana's Hansen T 4

UPPER VOLTA

Zerbo Leaves for Visit to Libya 2 October T 5
Comments on Return T 6
President Zerbo Announces New Appointments T 6
Secretary General Named T 6
Former Ministers Given Posts [AFP] T 7
Housing Commissioner Appointed [AFP] T 7

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Leaves for UNGA Session U 1
Tonha Denounces RSA Troop Concentrations U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Minister Malan Sees Military Threat U 2
Prime Minister Visits Transkei, Ciskei U 2
Lebowa Chief Minister Addresses Newsmen U 2
[BEELD 28 Sep]

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Reasserts Ingwavuma Land Claim U 3

ZIMBABWE

Government To 'Weed Out' Disloyal Soldiers U 3
Banana, Mugabe Greet PRC Leaders on National Day U 4
Briefs: Joint Commission With Zambia; Agreement With India; U 4
Chinese Agricultural Assistance

KLIBI SENDS 'URGENT MESSAGE' TO ARAB LEADERS

NC022007 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Tybus, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Secretary-General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi has sent an urgent message to the heads of state relating to the offensive by Iran against Iraq, a source here said today. There was no indication of the content of the message.

STATES DISCUSS RETURN OF LEAGUE OFFICES TO CAIRO

LD020904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0823 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Amman, 2 Oct (KUNA) -- Official sources said here today that a number of Arab states are currently holding contacts on the return of some of the offices of the Arab League General Secretariat to its permanent headquarters in Cairo.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, told KUNA that the transfer of some offices would not mean the transfer of the entire league to Cairo or to holding meetings there, but would be a step in harmony with the new position taken by the Egyptian Government on the Palestinian question since the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on 6 June.

It is common knowledge that when it left Cairo the Arab League said it would maintain its permanent headquarters there. The sources stressed that the Egyptian Government has recently emptied the Arab League building.

It is to be recalled that a number of league offices were dispersed to various Arab capitals when the ninth summit, held in Baghdad in 1979, decided to transfer the league headquarters to Tunis, because the building made available to the league in Tunis was not big enough for all the offices.

NEW PLO OPERATIONS ROOM DIRECTOR APPOINTED

JN031234 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] WAFA reports that today Col Ahmad 'Afnah, alias Abu al-Mu'tasim, has been appointed director of the central operations room of the Palestinian armed forces.

PALESTINIAN TEAM INVESTIGATES SAYIL DEATH

CF011432 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (QNA) -- Palestinian command sources said today that the results of the investigation of the assassination of martyr Sa'd Sayil, head of the military operations room and commander of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces, will reveal a vast scheme to assassinate many Palestinian leaders in Lebanon and in a number of Arab countries. These sources told the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the results of the investigation being conducted by a Palestinian team led by Abu Musa, deputy head of the military operations room, will be revealed within the next week. The Palestinian sources affirmed that more than one party benefits from this incident, particularly Israel.

NAYIFI HAWATIMAH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LE MONDE

PM011419 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Interview with DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah by Eric Rouleau in Damascus -- date not given]

[Text] Damascus -- The hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees in Syria, like that country's citizens, have shown striking discipline in the face of the bloody events in Lebanon. The Muslim 'Id was the usual family celebration. No demonstration of solidarity with the Sabra and Shatila victims disturbed the order imposed by the government.

The authorities gave the press instructions for restraint and forbade any form of collective protest, probably out of fear that such a protest might degenerate into uncontrolled mass demonstrations. The serenity shown by the population is, however, only a facade, as can be observed from conversations. Pain, indignation, anger and a feeling of impotence are mixed with the hatred felt for the United States and the Arab states that are deemed to be accomplices of the Israeli invaders.

The fact that hundreds of thousands of people were able to demonstrate their opposition to Begin's government in Tel Aviv with impunity arouses envy and admiration among populations deprived of such freedom. The scale of the protest movement in Israel has already borne fruit in that you hear no statements of hatred or revenge toward the Israelis or the Jews. In Damascus the small Jewish community is going about its business. The stores and stalls belonging to it, many of which are situated in Palestinian districts, are still patronized. Cordial or friendly personal relations have not been affected by the atrocities in Lebanon.

The repercussions of the Tel Aviv demonstrations are even more substantial within leadership circles of the Palestinian Resistance, where there is more talk of peace plans than of war. "I now consider the Israeli people innocent of the crimes committed in their name," we were told by Abu Salih [Nimh Salih], member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the PLO armed forces general staff. "Following the massacres at Sabra and Shatila," he added, "my first reaction was to believe that the gulf between our two peoples could never be bridged. This is no longer my opinion, following the Tel Aviv demonstrations."

PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi told us: "We hope that the opposition movement in Israel can bring about the occupiers' withdrawal not only from Lebanon but also from the other occupied Arab territories, and that coexistence between our peoples can be established on the basis of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to an independent state on the West Bank and Gaza, in accordance with international law. However, such prospects could only become clear after the fall of the fascist Begin government."

The remarks made to us by Nayif Hawatimah during a lengthy conversation are even more clear-cut. The DFLP leader, until recently considered a "leftist" and "extremist," is now very close to Yasir 'Arafat and usually expresses the stand adopted privately by the PLO chairman.

"We must," he said, "make bold decisions at the coming meeting of the Palestine National Council, which will take account of the world community's desire, and particularly of the Israeli public's desire, for an end, once and for all, to the interminable wars that threaten international security. We must find a realistic, clear and precise line of conduct, free of all ambiguity. In short, our chief task is to take a leap forward toward a settlement that will comprise the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza.

The peaceful coexistence that would be established would mark the start of a peaceful and democratic dialogue between our two peoples to ensure the quality and intensity of their future relations, which must evolve toward forms superior to mere coexistence.

Mr Hawatimah continued: "We have long been seeking direct contacts with the Israeli democratic and progressive forces with a view to opening the way to an understanding. Back in 1974 I issued a public appeal to this effect to Arie Eliav and Yitzhaq Ben Aaharon, who were at the time the respective leaders of the Labor Party and the Histadrut trade union confederation. Over the years we have had confidential meetings with various Israelis in Paris, Prague, Rome and elsewhere.

"During the war in Lebanon, while we were suffering General Sharon's siege and bombardments, we received in Beirut all the Israelis who expressed the wish to visit us. If former Chief of Staff Gen Mordechai Gur had not abandoned his plan to visit us at the last moment, we would have received him with open arms and, as a bonus, would have returned to him an Israeli pilot we had captured. This shows how much we desire a dialogue with people such as labor leader Yossi Sarid, who are convinced that the Palestinian problem will never be resolved by force of arms.

[Question] Would you accept the precondition of the mutual recognition of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples?

[Answer] Yasir 'Arafat and I have received favorably, among other things, the French-Egyptian draft resolution presented to the Security Council that advocates precisely this mutual recognition. What more do people want?

[Question] This being so, why do you not explicitly announce that you accept this principle?

[Answer] It is up to the Palestine National Council, which will meet in about a month, to make such a decision. The democratic front, of which I am leader, intends to submit a draft resolution along these lines. Moreover, this issue is presently the subject of impassioned debate within all the Resistance organizations, and I will not conceal from you the fact that disagreements -- mostly tactical -- are apparent even within these organizations. We are anxious to maintain the PLO's cohesion at all costs.

As things stand, we would prefer the Security Council to adopt the French-Egyptian resolution or a similar document, which we would unhesitatingly support. The advantage of a decision taken by the United Nations is that it would enable us to dispense with a confrontation within the PLO and to free ourselves of the pressures exerted by certain Arab states with a stake in our intransigence for egotistical and objectionable ends. It would also have the merit of imparting international weight to our support, which would neutralize Israel's refusal. We don't want to find ourselves in the position of a supplicant with our backs to the wall. We don't forget that the leaders of the Likud Party, currently in power, just like those of the opposition Labor Party, have on many occasions declared that they would never recognize the PLO or the Palestinian people's right to an independent state, even if we were to recognize Israel first. Therefore, the UN guarantee is essential for us. Even if the United States were to use its veto, we would at least be backed by the other permanent Security Council members. [answer ends]

In the event that the United Nations should not choose to or should be unable to induce the two sides in the conflict to recognize one another, Yasir 'Arafat plans to press for an international peace conference to be convened. "Such a conference," Mr Hawatimah explains, "would make it possible to get around the obstacle.

We are prepared to sit down at the negotiating table with representatives of the Israeli Government, of the great powers, with France at the head, and of certain Third World states. Thus, practical proof of our good will would be provided, and people would see who, we or the Israelis, is opposed to mutual recognition and peace."

In conclusion, the DFLP secretary general wanted to address "an appeal to the Israeli people and to all who are opposed to expansionism and chauvinism" in the following terms: "Your leaders are sowing the seed of hatred and are not serving the long-term interests of the Israeli people. They will never succeed in exterminating us or stifling our people's will to gain their freedom and independence. We have been struggling for that for over 50 years and we will never surrender. All the wars your leaders are waging will result only in further bloodbaths without, however, ensuring peace for you. Their fascist methods, prompted by the retrograde mentality of another century, are bound to fail. I am addressing particularly the 400,000 people who demonstrated in Tel Aviv and others who did not have the opportunity to do so; I call on them to seek together, in company with us, a formula guaranteeing peaceful coexistence between our two peoples with respect for their aspirations and their respective interests."

HAWATIMAH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO RADIO MONTE CARLO

JN012028 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1840 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by unidentified Monte Carlo radio correspondent -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, what is the PLO's attitude now? Does it favor flexibility and a political solution or rigidity?

[Answer] The PLO has always enjoyed a high degree of political flexibility on issues submitted for its agenda as well as the agenda of the Middle East crisis. Since charting its political program in 1974, the PLO has followed a flexible policy in dealing with Middle East issues on the basis of the Palestinian refugees' right to return to their country from which they were displaced and uprooted and on the basis of their right to determine their destiny and establish an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian lands liberated from the Israeli occupation, provided that this operation is administered by the PLO, the Palestinian people's legitimate and sole representative. This same program has been adopted by Arab summit conferences since 1974 and approved by the nonaligned states and the African summit. The EEC states came very close to this program. The UN General Assembly has also supported it since the PLO joined this international body in November, 1974. Therefore, the PLO will continue to follow its flexible views and relations in order to resolve the Middle East problem in a manner guaranteeing the implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions that ensure the Palestinian people's rights to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent state.

[Question] The French newspaper LE MONDE published a statement by you. In it you said that you will personally submit the subject of mutual recognition to the next session of the Palestine National Council [PNC].

[Answer] I have not yet read this statement. What happened is that I had a talk with Rouleau in which I clearly said what I have already said.

I said that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] stated during the siege of Beirut that he welcomes the French-Egyptian draft resolution which was under discussion at the UN Security Council. I said that this draft resolution has certain solutions for the Middle East. One of its articles talks about the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, about Resolution 242 and about mutual and simultaneous recognition between Israel and the PLO. I also said that Brother Abu 'Ammar, who welcomed this draft resolution, indicated that the problem is that of Israel which declared its unequivocal rejection of any form of recognition of the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent state. I also said that Brother Abu 'Ammar made a statement during the Beirut siege indicating that he is ready to take part in an international conference to be attended by all disputing parties in the Middle East, in addition to the big powers, in order to discuss a political solution to the Middle East crisis.

However, at the same time I said that all this is rejected by Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who keeps saying that he rejects and will continue to reject any recognition of the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent state.

As for the PNC, this is a matter that only the PNC itself has the right to discuss. Therefore, preliminary committees hold meetings to prepare for the PNC session. Among these committees is the Political Committee which is generally made up from the Executive Committee and the secretaries general of the Palestinian Resistance factions. Anything can be discussed at the committee, so the PNC in turn can discuss the various events, situations and developments in light of the war and the invasion of Lebanon. This is what I mentioned in the interview. I haven't yet read the text of the statement attributed to me and, therefore, I cannot express my opinion on it.

[Question] Brother Nayif, what is the best course, in the opinion of the PLO, to bring about its objectives and to achieve an Israeli recognition of the PLO?

[Answer] Stemming from the experiences of our people, we think that the PLO should continue to use all different methods of struggle. Under all conditions, the armed struggle will remain the main feature of struggle. As for other methods, the struggle may continue on the political, diplomatic, theological and ideological levels. We, the Palestinians, tried political action as a sole method of struggle between the years 1948-67. The result was that the entire world forgot us. It was not coincidence that when the UN Security Council formulated in November 1967 the famous Resolution 242, the world did not remember our people and their national rights but remembered the issue of refugees and called for the need to bring about a just settlement of the refugee issue because of its humanitarian nature.

Then our people resorted to arms to face the comprehensive violence which was backed by the most sophisticated weapons of the U.S. war machine. Our people took up arms in order to defend their national cause and waged a similar struggle on the political and diplomatic levels until the world paid attention to our people. Only after that did the international organizations begin to deal with Palestinian national rights on the basis that they are the cause of a people who have the right to live independently and in dignity. The world began to realize that the Palestinian people must achieve their rights to repatriation and self-determination and that these people have the PLO as their sole legitimate reprsentative.

FARUQ QADDUMI MAKES STATEMENT ON EEC POSITION

GF031440 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Oct (WAKH) -- Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department, has affirmed that the PLO clearly responds to the efforts exerted by the EEC countries to bring about a just settlement of the Middle East issue. He said: We want to tell the Europeans of the necessity of developing their position and their readiness to reach the minimum limit accepted by the Palestinian people.

This affirmation came in a statement by Faruq Qaddumi to the UAE newspaper AL-ITTIHAD in New York today commenting on the memorandum delivered to him by the EEC chairman and Danish foreign minister in New York the day before yesterday.

The PLO official described the European position as still below this minimum limit which is based on the right to self-determination, the establishment of a Palestinian state, settlement of the refugee issue and pressure on the United States to force Israel's withdrawal from all Arab lands. Qaddumi revealed the text of the memorandum and said that the Danish minister expressed sympathy with the Palestinian people due to the barbaric massacres of the Palestinians and had affirmed in the name of his government that he was stricken by them. He said the memorandum contained a denunciation by the Spanish Government and the EEC of the Israeli assault on Lebanon and the flagrant violation of international law and basic principles.

The memorandum stated that, in light of the distressing events, real peace and permanent stability seem to be attainable only through a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian refugee issue, representing the core of the Arab-Israeli struggle. The memorandum added: We now feel that the Palestinian people should practice their full right to self-determination. We see that President Reagan implicitly referred to this in his first speech in September. This right was also described in the statement issued by the United Nations on the right of any people in the world to self-determination.

The European memorandum affirmed that the Palestinian people need and deserve a place where they can achieve their identity. The memorandum added: And we in the EEC say that this demand cannot be ignored.

KUWAIT

MINISTER ON IRANIAN ATTACK, NEW YORK DISCUSSION

LD031638 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA) -- A high ranking Kuwaiti official said today that the question of offering Arab support to Iraq, which has been exposed during the last 2 days to a major Iranian attack, which it repulsed, is now the subject of discussion by the Arab foreign ministers visiting New York. The Arab ministers are present in the American city to attend meetings of the 37th UN General Assembly session.

The Kuwaiti official, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, affirmed that the "news from Iraq indicates that the latest Iranian offensive on Iraqi territory was repulsed and that Iraq is remaining inside its international boundaries.

He pointed out that Kuwait "has not yet received" a message from Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi concerning Arab support to Iraq. It was announced in Tunis yesterday that Chedli Klibi has sent messages to Arab leaders urging them to support Iraq.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD011234 Kuwait KUNA in English 0958 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, Oct 1 (KUNA) -- Kuwait has called on the General Assembly to adopt strong measures against Israel, including suspending its membership in the world body, following its invasion of Lebanon, and urged member states to support the Arab peace proposals adopted at the recent Arab summit conference.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, delivering Kuwait's speech at the General Assembly session Thursday, lashed out against Israel's brutal aggression against innocent civilians in Lebanon. He said that "the horrible massacre...had exposed once again the blind bigotry and the racist Zionist hatred exercised by the Israeli regime against the defenseless innocent people in the Palestinian camps." He said the United States has both a moral and a legal responsibility for what happened.

Shaykh as-Sabah added, "The international community is called upon to do more than just pronounce its condemnation or shed its tears because evil forces do not react to moral principles or human feelings. Instead, they should be checked by means which are not beyond the capacity of the international community. As usual, Israeli does not respect any agreements, pledges or charters," he said.

Shaykh as-Sabah said Kuwait is convinced that after what happened in Lebanon, that the independence, the security, the territorial integrity and safety of Lebanon should not be subject to debate. "We believe that it is imperative to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to abide by Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 calling for unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese land," the foreign minister emphasized.

Shaykh as-Sabah [word indistinct] that the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, "has emerged from its latest plight much stronger and more united and cohesive than it was before." He said the PLO has proven, through its political and military practices on the battlefield and in the field of negotiation, that it was the legitimate spokesman of the Palestinian people and has also proven its deep commitment to international responsibility as well as to its role as a preserver of peace and security in the Middle East.

Shaykh as-Sabah called on the world community and specifically the United States and Europe to back the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit. "The unanimity shown by the Arab heads of state in adopting the principles of the Fes conference offers the international community a rare opportunity to proceed towards a new era based on this initiative rightly considered as an important turning point whose meaning should not be lost on any one," he emphasized. The foreign minister added, "The international community in our view is called upon to consider those Arab principles as the greatest opportunity offered until now to settle the Middle East crisis and the Palestine Liberation Organization on concrete and realistic bases. It is the view of Kuwait that the United States in particular should seriously consider this Arab initiative, should understand its meaning and should respond positively to it so that it will become an established fact."

Referring to the war between Iraq and Iran, Shaykh as-Sabah commended the "positive initiative of sisterly Iraq concerning the withdrawal of its forces back to the international borders and the cessation of military operations and looks at it as an honest and genuine contribution, on the part of Iraq, to put a quick end to the war." He added, "We are still hopeful that neighboring Muslim Iran would follow Iraq's suit in this respect."

The foreign minister emphasized that although mediation efforts by the various parties concerned have not yet been successful, "we still believe in the necessity to continue those efforts and to intensify them as well."

The Kuwait foreign minister also spoke at length on the Gulf Cooperation Council which, he said, has become an established fact which has proven to be the right and successful instrument of developing their relations and achieving the goals of coordination. He made specific reference to the fact that the Gulf Cooperation Council has also stressed another important fact: that the security [word indistinct] of its nations and its countries which reject any foreign interference from wherever and under any name, and that the council member states alone, have the right to defend their security and maintain their independence. "The council has also distinguished itself as one of the tributaries of Arab unity and Arab solidarity," he told the crowded assembly.

The Kuwait foreign minister spoke at length about the role and present ineffectiveness of the United Nations. He lauded the new secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, "who in his annual report, was honest with himself and accurately expressive of a fact which no longer can be denied concerning the vulnerability of the United Nations as a set-up to achieve peace and prevent war."

Shaykh as-Sabah agreed that "the United Nations has not been able, except in a few rare occasions, to act effectively to achieve peace in the [word indistinct]. He added, "Instead, we find that it had turned into a stage where the competing powers use the United Nations... as an instrument to safeguard their own interest by any possible means. "The Security Council has displayed its inability to assume its basic task not because of any absence from the scene of events or because of any hestitation to [words indistinct] but because of the abuse of the veto powers, on the part of some of its members." Shaykh as-Sabah charged those members of using their power in the council "to prevent any collective measures from being adopted by the international community, so long as such measures affect any part of their spheres of influence."

On other world issues Shaykh as-Sabah condemned the fact that foreign troops are still on Afghani soil, he called for further negotiations to reach a solution which will safeguard the right of the people of Afghanistan to self-determination and to establish the political system it finds suitable without any foreign intervention.

Shaykh as-Sabah expressed regret for the failure of efforts to convene an international conference to discuss the Indian Ocean peace-zone.

The Kuwait foreign minister expressed Kuwait's support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia and the right of the black majority of South Africa in its bitter struggle against the policies of discrimination and apartheid practised by the white minority in South Africa.

Referring to the forthcoming seventh summit conference of the Non-aligned movement in the Indian capital, Shaykh as-Sabah called for more "adherence to the principles and ideology of this movement."

"Kuwait believes that the member states should avoid being driven into the stream of the conflict of the great powers which aim at the polarization of those states to one camp or the other."

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

LD031706 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1536 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA) -- An official Kuwaiti spokesman has said the Amir of Kuwait received a message from the Soviet leaders yesterday concerning "the circumstances in the Middle East and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people."

The spokesman, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, added that the message contained "the Soviet leaders' appreciation of the Fes Arab summit resolutions on the Palestinian issue. It also explained Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals in this regard and affirmed the supportive Soviet Union's stand on Arab issues."

SAUDI ARABIA

ROYAL COURT APPEALS TO IRAN, IRAQ TO END WAR

LD030926 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0757 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text" of Saudi Royal Court statement on Iraq-Iran war]

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in its capacity as chairman and being the headquarters of the Islamic conference, and in its nature as an Islamic state, expresses its profound regret for Iran's resumption of the war against Iraq. It considers the continuation of the war a waste of the region's energies and resources. This war has led to heavy losses in lives and resources which could have been directed toward building and reconstruction instead of destruction and devastation, and has caused the region only further unrest, disturbances and instability at a time when most need construction, rebuilding and continuation of the development process for the wellbeing of the countries and citizens.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia appeals to the two sister countries, the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, to call a halt to this tragedy and to proceed immediately toward purposeful and constructive dialogue, instead of the armed clash, and to take into consideration what was previously announced by the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, at the recent Islamic conference and what had been expressed by Iraqi official machinery about its desire for peace and a halt to this bloody war. It also addresses officials in Iran with a sincere call to the supreme Islamic interest and the interest of the region to insure that those foreign powers that lie in wait for all of us and who are waiting for the suitable moment to intervene miss the opportunity.

We also hope that the peace committee, in its capacity as the good offices committee, and also all Islamic countries, will exert their efforts to stop the war. It is important that efforts be rallied to halt this war and to stop this tragic bleeding.

We are confident that proceeding toward a purposeful and constructive dialogue is bound to solve all problems and halt this destructive war, which has resulted in thousands of Muslim sons killed, wounded and maimed by a war that is without justification and has wasted enormous resources. We beseech God -- glory and praise are His, to guide our path and to grant us success in all that is good and to spare us all forms of sedition and differences, which will only benefit the enemies of the Islamic nation, who are lying in waiting for us. God will guide us along the correct path.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FES SUMMIT, BEIRUT MASSACRE

LD011502 Riyadh SPA in English 1210 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Casablanca, Oct 1 (SPA) -- Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, in an interview with the Moroccan radio station, has described the recently-held Arab Fes summit as an important and basic turning point as it "witnessed Arab unity."

In the interview, conducted in Muna, Saudi Arabia, during the just-ended pilgrimage season, the minister stressed the need for adhering to resolution adopted at Fes, Morocco. These included a unified Arab peace plan on settling the Middle East conflict, fundamentally based on Saudi proposals.

Dr Yamani expressed the hope that committees formed by the summit to follow up the resolutions would "move in the right direction."

The world information media now backs the Arab causes more than ever before, he said. Dr Yamani said the recent crimes committed by the Zionists in Lebanon had revealed to the whole world that "they are a treacherous band." He added that the world had "diverted all its attention towards our cause, and the dimensions of this treachery has now been established to the whole world."

The minister noted that the Zionists succeeded in killing women, children and old men only after Palestinian fighters departed from Beirut. The Saudi minister was referring to the massacre committed at the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut last month and blamed it on the Israelis and the allies.

The minister touched on cooperation among the Arab countries in the information field, describing it as still weak. He said the Arab countries had not utilised their information media properly, and expressed the hope they would adjust their policy in this respect in a constructive manner, "especially after they united their ranks at the Fes summit conference."

Dr Yamani also noted with satisfaction efforts undertaken by both Saudi Arabia and Morocco to develop bilateral cooperation in this domain.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM IRAQ'S HUSAYN

GF031012 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Oct 92

[Text] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the development of events in the region and bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Iraqi Ambassador to the UAE Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal during his meeting with the president in Al-Butayn Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the president's office: Sayf ibn Muhammad, head of the Planning Department; and Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, the president's representative.

AL-KHALIJ: U.S. AWARE OF BEIRUT MASSACRE

GF021700 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Bakr ash-Sharqawi dispatch from London]

[Text] Contrary to previous claims by official U.S. sources that they learned of the Beirut massacre only on Saturday [18 September], the following new information indicates that U.S. Government officials were fully aware of everything that was taking place in Sabra and Shatila from at least Thursday morning.

At 1100 Washington time the U.S. intelligence service submitted a full report in which it included the results of its surveillance of the movements of the Israeli army, which announced on its radio that armed groups of Phalangists were "purging" the Palestinian refugee camps.

This report reached the highest echelons of the U.S. Government at the time, but no action was taken.

On the evening of the same Thursday, the U.S. Embassy staff in Beirut was gathered inside the embassy building closely following the flares that were fired by Israeli units to illuminate the camps while the massacre was taking place. Some U.S. Embassy staff members contacted the aides of Amir Drori, the commander of the [Israeli] forces invading Lebanon. It later transpired that they were aware of what was happening inside the Palestinian camps.

Also on the evening of the same day, Robert Barrett, deputy chief of mission in Beirut, telephoned Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. During a lengthy conversation Al-Wazzan said he was anxious because his information indicated that a massacre of Muslims was taking place in Beirut. Barrett assured him that the U.S. Government would do all it could.

Also on the same evening, Robert Barrett telephoned Amin al-Jumayyil -- who was not yet president -- to find out from him whether or not there were any Phalangist forces in the camps. Amin al-Jumayyil said there were Phalangist forces in the camps, but he asserted that they were there without his orders.

Robert Barrett sent a message to the U.S. Government after midnight. He included in his message all the information and details he had collected and ascertained. The message was ready for distribution among U.S. officials in the pouch of Friday morning.

At 0139 the PLO office in Washington received an urgent telex message from Yasir 'Arafat saying that the militias of the traitor Haddad were in the camps and were killing people there. The message stressed "the gravity of the situation which may develop into a slaughter of Palestinian civilians." The telex was immediately handed to a senior Arab diplomat in Washington who in turn conveyed it to the U.S. State Department.

A few hours later a U.S. official replied to the message saying that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut had sent one of its men to the camps, but he was unable to enter and did not see anything -- at a time when all the details had in fact reached the U.S. Government, whose stand was one of covering up for the Israeli behavior. The U.S. official informed the Arab diplomat that Israel would not stay in Beirut after 17 September. Nicholas Veliotes, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs at the State Department, said he learned of the massacre only at 1900 on Friday [17 September].

At 1400 on Friday, when news of the massacre had reached several U.S. senators, the Senate asked Lawrence Eagleberger, who was acting for the U.S. deputy secretary of state, to attend a closed meeting at the Senate and submit a report on what was happening in Beirut. One of the senators who attended the meeting said later that Eagleberger only referred to the fact that the Israeli thrust into Beirut was a violation of the Habib agreement and did not mention the massacre that had been taking place since the previous night. Eagleberger's words about the Israeli role were interpreted to mean that the Israelis believe that there was a possibility that fighting was taking place in the camps.

At that time, the famous message sent by the commander of the agent Phalangist forces who carried out the massacre, in which he said that so far 300 Palestinians had been killed, was known. The messages of Barrett, 'Arafat and the U.S. Embassy in Beirut were also known.

At 1545 on the same day, while Eagleberger was still in the Senate, President Reagan was chairing a political meeting at the White House. Journalists were excluded from the meeting. Nevertheless, those present were able to hear Reagan justifying the Israeli forces' entry into West Beirut and saying: "It is the action of some leftist forces that were still in West Beirut that has led to this entry."

This statement by Reagan confuses U.S. State Department officials who had on the previous day -- in agreement with the White House -- condemned the Israeli thrust and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces. State Department officials realized that the President was twisting the facts, because the fighting by the leftist forces took place after the Israeli thrust into West Beirut and not before -- it was in response to the Israeli incursion.

The U.S. Government stuck all along to the stories covering up Israeli actions. One explanation is that, as soon as news of the massacre reached Washington early on Thursday morning, a trend appeared within the Reagan administration calling for letting the massacre take its course so that it could be later used against Sharon in removing him and replacing him by Moshe Arens, Israel's current ambassador in Washington.

Whatever the case may be, many U.S. observers are certain that the United States was aware what was going on at the right time and had sufficient time to ask the Israelis to stop, but it never did so.

Following are the names of those who perpetrated the massacre:

1. Ilyas Habiqah, chief of security and intelligence in the Phalangist forces. He is also the liaison officer between the Phalangist forces and the Mossad, the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and the CIA station in Beirut.
2. Joseph Iddih, commander of the Phalangist militia in southern Lebanon known as the "black berets."

3. Dib Antas, commander of the Phalangist military police.

4. Michel Zuwayn, assistant to Ilyas Habiqah. It was he who led the attack against Camille Sham'un's militias in 1980.

5. Marun Mash'alani, commander of the Phalangist forces in East Beirut.

PDRY

LIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADEN 2 OCTOBER

GF021814 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, arrived in Aden today on a visit to the PDRY. They were received at the airport by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the USP Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by a number of members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee and ministers.

Jallud Arrival Statement

GF030544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud made a statement to the press upon his arrival in which he expressed his pleasure to be visiting the PDRY and meeting the brother officials. He praised the intimate relationship between the PDRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He added that this visit comes at the time of the escalation of the vicious imperialist onslaught and the U.S. imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance in the region and at the time the Palestinian Revolution is under attack. He stressed the importance of continuing such meetings between the two countries that are linked by fraternal intimate relations and by the Aden tripartite agreement.

He also stressed that the Arab liberation movements are strong and are an inseparable part of the world's liberation movements. He said that U.S. imperialism is being hit right in its quarters following the eruption of revolutions in El Salvador, Guatemala and other Latin American states. Jallud affirmed the definitiveness of the victory of the Arab liberation movements and the progressive Arab regimes which struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionism.

He said the PDRY is considered one of the revolutionary focal points and is an extension of Arab and international liberation movements. He added that through its clear ideological and revolutionary conception and its principled stands the revolution in the PDRY has proven victorious. He stressed the importance of cooperation among the Arab progressive powers in order to defend the sublime and noble goals and in order to confront U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reactionism. He affirmed the Libyan Jamahiriyah's principled support for the PDRY.

Meets 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

GF031420 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today conferred with Brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah General Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views about the developments of the situation in the Arab area, and reviewed the situation in the Middle East in particular. They discussed the Arab steps and measures which were adopted in addition to those which have to be adopted in order to continue uncovering the Zionist-imperialist plan which is aimed at the unity, security, sovereignty and fate of the Arab peoples. They also exchanged views about a number of other issues of interest to the two revolutions in addition to reinforcing mutual ties. They discussed bilateral coordination and the possibilities of its future developments.

Departs 3 October

GF031822 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, accompanied by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, left Aden today after a cordial visit to PDRY. He was seen off at the airport by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a number of brother members in the Political Bureau and Central Committee and party and government officials.

PLO'S SALAH KHALAF CONTINUES VISIT TO ADEN

Meets With 'Ali 'Antar

GF021857 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and first deputy chairmanof the Council of Ministers, today met with Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee and chief of the Palestinian Resistance's unified security.

During the meeting, the latest developments of the Palestinian issue [word indistinct] on the Arab level was discussed. Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar indicated that, in spite of the various plots which are planned and perpetrated by the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles against the Palestinian Revolution, this revolution remains steadfast and reinforces its stances on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. He pointed out that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon could not defeat the Palestinian revolution; on the contrary, the Zionist enemy has been [made] to suffer from internal crisis and increasing international isolation, despite the full support it receives from U.S. imperialism. Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar reiterated the PDRY's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and establishing their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

In addition, Abu Iyad expressed the profound gratitude of the Palestinian Revolution fighters for the stances of the PDRY [which support] the Palestinian Revolution. He reiterated profound thanks, in the name of the PLO leadership, for the PDRY hosting of the Palestinian fighters, which reflects the depth of the struggling relationship between the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative in Aden.

Addresses Palestinians

GF022020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, PLO Executive Committee member [as heard] and chief of the Palestinian Resistance unified security, has concluded his visit to the district of Si'un in Hadramawt Province. He was accompanied by Brothers Salih Munassar (Rushaydi), member of the Political Bureau and head of the country security committee; Mahmud an-Najasi, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, and 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden.

During his visit to Si'un, Brother Salah Khalaf met with the Palestinian combatants. He also made an inspection visit to the historic city of Sibamah. During the meeting Brother Salhi Munassar (Rushaydi) delivered a speech to the Palestinian combatants in which he welcomed again -- in the name of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the government of the revolution -- Abu Iyad and the Palestinian combatants to Yemen. He reiterated our country's support for the just issue of the Palestinian people and their right to return home, to determine their future and to establish their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of their legitimate and sole representative, the PLO. He also hailed the heroic battles fought by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their confrontation of the Zionist-Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which is backed by the U.S. imperialism, despite the seriousness of the conspiracy and the Arab silence. He also lauded the struggling cohesion between the Yemeni and Palestinian peoples, which is baptized with blood.

Brother Salah Khalaf also addressed the Palestinian combatants. He urged them to be ready to fight, have unity of ranks and military discipline in order to continue the struggle until victory is attained. He lauded the efforts of the two parts of Yemen and the courage of the Yemeni combatants alongside their Palestinian and Lebanese brothers.

Brother Abu Iyad also met with the party cadres and the leaders of the popular organizations in the district of Si'un. He talked about the latest battles in Lebanon and the dangers to which Beirut was subjected in addition to the steadfastness of the Palestinian Revolution. He pointed out that the latest war has confirmed that it was basically an American war, with Israel as the tool, and it was directed against the Arab peoples, particularly against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He also stressed the determination of the Palestinian Revolution to persist, despite the large-scale aggression to which it is exposed. He added that it came out of battle with more strength on the military and political levels and that it is more ready to continue the revolution until victory is attained.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA 1 OCTOBER

GF011407 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, left for Addis Ababa this morning on a visit to Ethiopia. During the visit he will deliver a letter from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, to his Brother Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Commission for the party of the Workers of Ethiopia. The letter pertains to bilateral relations and current developments in the region. Dr ad-Dali was seen off at the airport by the deputy foreign minister and by a number of officials.

YAR

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 1 OCTOBER

GF011249 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of Palestinian Revolution forces, arrived in San'a' from Jidda at 1330 today on a visit to the YAR.

He was received at San'a' International Airport by Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress; the two vice presidents; the prime minister; members of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; members of the Consultative Assembly; ministers; the chief of staff; officers; Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'; and members of the diplomatic corps.

During the visit, Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with the brother president on current Arab and international issues.

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir Arafat] is accompanied by Abu Hatim, Abu az-Za'im and 'Abd ar-Rahman, members of the Fatah Central Council.

Receives Medal From Salih

GF021836 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his office in the presidium house today brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, during which a celebration was held.

President's Secretary Maj 'Ali (al-Ansi) read the president's decision regarding the presentation of the First Class Republic Medal to Brother Yasir 'Arafat. Later, the president presented the medal to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and said: The presentation of the medal to struggler 'Arafat is a presentation to the revolutionaries and strugglers of the Palestinian Revolution who remained steadfast against the treacherous Zionist invasion in Lebanon. This medal will be presented to everyone who struggled and defended not only Yemen, but also the Arab nation's dignity.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat responded to the president, saying: This medal is not mine, but is a source of pride for every Palestinian mujahid who fought with his Yemeni brothers. It is a source of pride for all Muslim and Arab mujahidin who struggled and fought defending steadfast Beirut and the Arab right in Palestine, Lebanon and every inch of Arab territory. He added: As you previously mentioned, Mr President, the medal is not for a person, but is for those heroes who fell one after another, the last of whom was the struggling hero Maj Gen Sa'id Sayil, chief of our operations room and chief of the operations staff of the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces. I thank you, Mr President, and I thank our Yemeni brothers and the Yemeni leadership (?from a Yemeni-Palestinian citizen) to the struggling Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, here in northern Yemen. I say that the promise is a promise and a charter -- a charter together until we reach Jerusalem, with God's will.

The celebration has attended by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister; Dr Ahmad (al-Asbahi), chief of protocol; Abu Hasim and Abu az-Za'im, members of the Fatah Central Committee; Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'; Lt Col Abu Humayd, commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces in San'a'.

PRESIDENT SALIH CONTACTS IRAQ'S HUSAYN

GF020548 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Brother leader President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a telephone call this evening to his brother, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The brother leader was briefed during the call on the recent developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the valiant steadfastness of the Iraqi people and their armed forces in defense of Arab Iraqi territory against the Iranian forces' attempts to cross the international borders. Brother leader President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih affirmed to his Brother President Saddam Husayn the support of the YAR people for the fraternal Iraqi people in their defense of the Arab Iraqi land and in their protection of the national sovereignty of our Arab nation in the face of the continuing Iranian stubborness and the Iranian Army's unsuccessful attempts to cross the international borders into Iraqi territory in a manner that would escalate the dangers that threaten the peace of the region and the entire world and increase the losses of the two neighboring peoples and the shedding of Muslim blood. The Iranian authorities bear responsibility for the continuing bloodshed and for their attempts to create disagreement between the Arab and Muslim nations as a service to colonial ambitions.

The brother leader president also stressed during his conversation with his Brother President Saddam Husayn the commitment of the YAR to the joint Arab defense pact, the resolutions that was adopted at the recent Arab summit on the Gulf war and our country's denunciation and condemnation of the Iranian stubborness against the peace initiatives that were made by the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement.

In a statement to SABA', the brother leader president called on the leaders of the Arab nation to bear their national and historic responsibility regarding continuing war planned for by the Iranians. He called on Arab leaders to be in the position of full commitment to the joint Arab defense agreement against all forms of aggression that face the Arab nation and its sacred lands, particularly the Iranian aggression against Arab land.

EMERGENCY LAW TO BE EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER YEAR

NC012020 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] At its meeting this evening under Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and secretary general of the National Democratic Party [NDP], the NDP parliamentary body unanimously agreed to extend the Emergency Law for another year. Earlier, the body heard a comprehensive report on the security situation from the interior minister.

The NDP parliamentary body also approved, in principle, the draft integration charter between Egypt and Sudan. The charter will be signed by Presidents Mubarak and Numayri in mid-October and then will be submitted for ratification to the constitutional institutions of both countries.

Muhyi ad-Din Statement

NC031906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) -- At the beginning of the People's Assembly session held this evening under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din delivered a statement on the draft republican decree on extending the state of emergency for another year.

In his statement, the prime minister explained that recent events and the frustration of new plans [against the state] indicate that stability and legality are still being threatened and that some terrorist elements connected with the organization responsible for the October 1981 incidents are still determined to pursue the same methods, and with the same logic and extremist calls, that threaten the fabric of society, its tenets and the freedom of the citizen.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said the dimensions of recent terrorist activity currently being investigated by the authorities has revealed that remnants of the organization involved in last October's incidents have for some months been reorganizing their infrastructure on direct instructions and through backing and financing from the organization's leadership abroad and through several meetings among the leaders of this organization abroad.

The prime minister said these remnants have contacted some of the leaders of this organization, who are in prison, with the aim of preparing for a new series of acts of assassination and sabotage and of spreading chaos and destruction.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said this proves that some advocates of extremism and terrorism are still determined to seize the opportunity to transgress on the destiny of the homeland and to undermine its safety. Therefore, it is necessary to confront them firmly in order to safeguard the safety of the homeland and its institutions and to preserve legality and the supremacy of the law.

The prime minister noted that in the wake of the epidemic of violence and terrorism that has spread in several states in the world, states renowned for their democracy -- including England and Germany -- have adopted several extraordinary measures -- which they felt are important and effective -- to combat this illegal activity that threatens the freedom and dignity of the individual, the safety of the society, and undermines democracy and legality.

The prime minister added: Whereas the incidents I have referred to dictate that the state of emergency should be extended for another year -- a necessity in order to safeguard the basic tenets of society and protect security and public order -- and whereas Article 148 of the Constitution stipulates that the extension of the state of emergency should be approved by the People's Assembly, the government therefore -- for the aforesaid considerations, for considerations of the supreme national interest and from a premise of sincerity and trust of responsibility -- submits to this distinguished assembly a request to extend the state of emergency for another year as of the date of the expiration of the current period declared by Republican Decree No 60 for the year 1981.

In his statement to the People's Assembly, the prime minister noted that in the past year, when the state of emergency had been imposed in the face of the fiercest security challenges in modern Egyptian history, the government had been extremely anxious to see that the Emergency Law provisions had been applied on the narrowest scale and in conditions of extreme necessity in order to safeguard the security and safety of the homeland and to act against terrorist, extremist and plotting elements only.

He added that the provisions of the Emergency Law have not been used against any man of letters or intellectual, no matter how far they have deviated in their logic and methods, because the government's aim has been and still is to protect Egypt and its people from terrorism and to consolidate legality and democracy.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din noted that the government has released 3,751 persons who were detained following the incidents that led to the declaration of the state of emergency. Only 145 persons remain in detention with the knowledge of the investigation authorities until the prosecution issues a decision regarding them.

The prime minister said the government has also opened and widened the circle of objective dialogue with these elements in order to expose the extremist thought, provide a healthy atmosphere for the youths and give the deceived elements a chance to correct their ideas.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that while submitting this request, the government affirms that it will pursue the same course and that the provisions of the Emergency Law will not be used against the honest sons of this homeland and will not restrict free democratic action that adheres to the constitution and law under the aegis of legality, which we are all eager to consolidate and uphold. The government will also guarantee freedom of opinion, expression and religion.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib invited the People's Assembly permanent committee to meet following the session in order to express its opinion on the draft republican decree on extending the state of emergency.

At the beginning of the session, the People's Assembly approved the results of the election of the general committee, the ethics committee as well as the results of the election of 18 subcommittees. The session was then adjourned and the People's Assembly will meet again at 1100 tomorrow.

AL-AHRAM ON HABIB'S TALKS IN CAIRO WITH 'ALI

NC020857 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) -- The Cairo paper AL-AHRAM reports today that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has told Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, that the United States is giving special importance to Egypt in the implementation of President Reagan's initiative on the basis that the tripartite negotiations on autonomy among Egypt, the United States and Israel could be expanded to include Jordan. The participation of the four countries -- Egypt, the United States, Israel and Jordan -- could also possibly lead to the inclusion of the Palestinians in the negotiation process.

The paper says Habib has also told Kamal Hasan 'Ali that the talks which the U.S. envoy held in Saudi Arabia and Jordan have clearly indicated the existence of common positive elements between the U.S. plan, which President Reagan announced for peace in the Middle East, and the Arab plan which was approved by the Arab summit in Fes, and that it is possible to benefit from these common elements even while the U.S. President adheres to his initiative and personally commits himself to its implementation.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt has told the U.S. envoy that the confidence of the Arab states, especially Lebanon, in the U.S. role essentially depends on a U.S. commitment to prevent any further escalation of the situation in the Middle East, to achieve the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, and to remove all causes of tension.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST PEACE INITIATIVES

JN011850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Egypt welcomes all peace initiatives in the Middle East. He said these initiatives in themselves are important because they shed light on the Palestinian cause.

In an interview with the MENA correspondent at the UN headquarters in New York, Dr Ghali said that our basic fear is that the Palestinian cause will lose its importance or that international public opinion will lose interest in it. He added that any initiative or movement toward defending the Palestinian people's legitimate rights deserves support.

Dr Ghali explained that differences among these initiatives are minor because what is important is that some continuity in the diplomatic moves for the Palestinian cause continues to exist; whether such continuity takes place through the Egyptian-French draft resolution in the UN Security Council, the European initiative, the Fes summit resolutions, the U.S. initiative, the Romanian initiative or the Soviet plan.

Dr Ghali stressed that President Reagan's initiative is based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. It contains many positive points that can help the peace initiative in the Middle East. He said: We must encourage the U.S. side to pursue its initiative because it is not principles that count. Dr Ghali explained that the U.S. initiative is based on former U.S. stands with the basic difference that these stands used to be adopted during negotiations and had not been declared. After President Reagan's statements, however, they became official, public and recorded stands. They also constitute a positive step. Despite all this, we have some reservations. With respect to the return to the borders, we believe that the Israeli side must withdraw from all the territories, that is, to the borders of 5 June 1967. We also believe in the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. All these points will be discussed during the forthcoming negotiations between the parties concerned.

Dr Ghali said it has been decided to suspend the discussion of the Egyptian-French draft resolution that had been submitted to the UN Security Council until the dimensions of the U.S. initiatives become more clear.

Dr Ghali said the objective of the Egyptian-French draft resolution is to complement diplomatic action. We do not want to create a rivalry or political confrontation between the Egyptian-French diplomatic move and the U.S. diplomatic move or between the European and U.S. diplomatic moves. All these moves aim at complementing one another to attain the same objective, namely, the protection of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

In reply to a question on the points of agreement and disagreement between the U.S. peace plan and the Egyptian-French one, and how the gap that exists between them can be breached, Dr Ghali said: In fact, we can overcome this gap through constant contacts among all parties concerned.

In reply to another question on when the Egyptian-French draft resolution will be reactivated, Dr Ghali said: We shall inevitably decide when the resolution will be discussed. We believe that through discussions some ideas may be clarified and some Palestinian aspirations may be explained to the international community.

He added: We, however, will not ask the UN Security Council to discuss the resolution before coordinating with the United States and before the United States is convinced its initiative has not achieved the aspired targets.

In response to a question on the legal significance of the PLO Executive Committee chairman's recognition of all UN resolutions on the Palestinian cause, Dr Ghali said: We encourage this positive step, and we congratulate Yasir 'Arafat for taking this step. Dr Ghali said he hopes this step will be followed by others, because he believes that as a result of a mutual and simultaneous recognition, we can strengthen contacts between the PLO and the United States in a first stage and in a second stage between the PLO and Israel.

Speaking about Egypt's Arab affiliation, Dr Ghali said this affiliation is embodied in the common language, hopes, and real bonds that exist among the various Arab peoples.

In response to a question on Egypt's recent diplomatic moves to rectify the Nonaligned Movement's course in light of the changes that have taken place in the world during the past 2 decades, and on whether this movement is realistic at the present time, Dr Ghali said: We believe the policy of nonalignment is one of the cornerstones of Egypt's foreign policy. As to the need of introducing changes or amendments to the concept of nonalignment, this is natural because any movement in the world must make changes and amendements to stay in harmony with changing international situations.

Referring to Egypt's attendance of the French-African summit conference, Dr Ghali said that Egypt had attended the summit in Paris last year. The purpose of this conference was to strengthen relations among African countries and to strengthen relations between African countries and European countries. He added that Egypt supports Arab-European dialogue, Arab-African dialogue and African-European dialogue because through such dialogue one can achieve closer political, economic and cultural bonds among African countries and between African and European countries.

In response to a question on the increasing tendency of the big powers to settle international disputes outside the framework of the United Nations -- a most prominent example being the Camp David accords -- as some claim, and on whether such a claim is valid, Dr Ghali said: I categorically reject such a claim because there have been scores of international issues that were settled outside the framework of the United Nations. This is my first observation. The second is that the negotiations preceeding the Camp David accords took place with UN approval. The Egyptian side had asked and even insisted on UN participation. For many reasons, however, the United Nations abstained from participation. When the negotiations began, Egypt, through its permanent representative at the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, invited the UN secretary general to attend and he sent a delegate to represent him.

Dr Ghali added that when the Political Committee began negotiating on 15 January 1978, Egypt once again invited the United Nations. We asked the United Nations to participate in all stages of the negotiations. Up to now, Egyptian diplomacy has always called for the presence of the United Nations in any peace operation in the Middle East.

GHALI INSISTS ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

GF021921 Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on "exclusive" statement by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, to AL-ADWA' correspondent in New York -- date not given]

[Text] Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said the Egyptian ambassador to Israel will not return to his office unless the reasons that led to his recall have ended. He said the most important of these reasons is the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

He said his talks with US Secretary of State Shultz were constructive and positive, but Egypt is still asking the United States to double its efforts to bring about a settlement to the Palestinian people's problem and a return of the Arab lands, occupied since 1967, to their owners; especially since 1/3 of U.S. foreign aid is offered to Israel alone.

Dr Butrus Ghali declared to AL-ADWA' that Egypt is ready at any time to sacrifice the Camp David accords for the sake of executing any peace plan. He said there is a clear rapprochement between the Arab plan and that of President Reagan. He said: "However, what is important now is to begin a phase of negotiations". He announced that Egypt's return to the Arab group will be achieved sooner or later.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO REASSESS RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

JN020834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) -- The Cairo paper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports today that an official spokesman at the Foreign Ministry has denied the Israeli radio report that Sa'd Murtada, Egyptian ambassador to Israel who is presently in Cairo after being recalled by the Egyptian Government, has requested that he be relieved of his post for health reasons.

Israeli radio said that the Egyptian ambassador had made this request before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on 6 June.

On the other hand, AL-AHRAM reports today that Ambassador ash-Shafi'i Abd al-Hamid, the assistant foreign minister, will hold a meeting in the Foreign Ministry tomorrow to reassess Egyptian-Israeli relations at the request of Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting will be attended by Sa'd Murtada, Egyptian ambassador to Israel; and Minister Plenipotentiary Hasan 'Isa, Egyptian counsul in Elat, who has returned to Cairo.

Committee To Submit Report

NC031629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The special committee formed by the Foreign Ministry met today to evaluate Egyptian-Israeli relations in all domains, particularly in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Israeli actions in West Beirut that impede the peace efforts and are denounced by Egypt. The committee, which is chaired by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, will submit a detailed report on Saturday to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali concerning the results of its meeting.

MENA has learned that the report will also include an evaluation of Egyptian-Israeli relations in the economic, cultural and tourist domains in light of Israel's recent behavior and its repeated aggressions against Lebanon -- the destruction of West Beirut and the massacres in Shatila and Sabra, which contradict the agreement Philip Habib concluded with the sides concerned and which are the matters that made Egypt conduct this reevaluation.

It is worth noting that the committee is comprised of Sa'd Murtada, Egyptian ambassador to Israel; (Mukhlis Jubbah), director of the Economic Department in the Foreign Ministry; Hasan 'Abd al-Hadi, director of the Judicial Department; 'Ismat Rida, director of the Egyptian-Israeli Relations Department; 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, director of the International Organizations Department; Rear Adm Mushin Hamdi; and a group of experts on Arab, Palestinians and Israeli affairs.

MEMORANDUM REQUESTS SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION ON WAR

JN011908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1855 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) -- Iraq has called for an urgent UN Security Council meeting to discuss the serious repercussions of the recent Iranian aggression against its territory. This was stated in a memorandum Iraq's permanent UN representative submitted today to the UN Security Council president. The memorandum accuses Iran of failing to implement Security Council Resolution No 514 of last August and of continuing its aggression against Iraq.

Hammadi Comments

JN020817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for New York this morning to attend the urgent UN Security Council meeting Iraq has called for to discuss the serious situation stemming from the recent Iranian aggression against Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Dr Hammadi said Iraq called for this meeting to discuss the Iranian regime's aggression and its attempts to cross Iraq's international borders. Dr Hammadi added that he would hold talks with UN Security Council members to explain the serious dimensions of the Iranian regime's continued aggression despite all UN Security Council resolutions.

Dr Hammadi said he believes all UN Security Council member countries are dutybound to support Iraq against this aggression and emphasized the appreciation that all peace-loving countries have for Iraq's stand, which calls for ending the war through peaceful means.

'URGENT MESSAGES' SENT ON IRANIAN 'AGGRESSION'

JN021116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1048 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) -- The Foreign Ministry has called on the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU and the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] to assume their responsibilities and perform their duties vis-a-vis the aggression the treacherous Iranian regime launched against Iraq yesterday.

The Foreign Ministry sent urgent messages to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League; Cuban President Fidel Castro, in his capacity as chariman of the Nonaligned Movement; Daniel arap Moi, chairman of the OAU; and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the ICO, informing them of the new Iranian aggression.

The messages refer to Iran's intransigent stands and rejection of Iraq's peaceful efforts and initiatives and to the Iranian regime's persistence in its aggressive policy against Iraq.

ARABS ASKED TO SEVER IRANIAN TIES, IMPLEMENT FES

JN021230 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Iraq has called on the fraternal Arab countries to implement the Fes summit resolutions on the Iraq-Iran war in accordance with the collective Arab defense pact.

'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, this morning summoned the ambassadors of the fraternal Arab countries accredited in Baghdad with the exception of those ambassadors whose countries did not attend the Fes summit. He briefed them on the attack by the forces of the treacherous Iranian regime, which began yesterday.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary communicated to the Arab ambassadors Iraq's request that their governments implement the Fes summit resolutions and their obligations in accordance with the provisions of the second article of the collective Arab defense pact, which considers aggression against any part of the Arab homeland as aggression against the Arab countries, which must be confronted.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary also told the Arab ambassadors that Iraq is asking the Arab countries to adopt a decisive stand toward the Iranian regime, including severance of their political, economic and financial relations with this regime, suspension of all forms of dealings with it, support of Iraq and cooperation with it in the military, economic and financial spheres.

Appeal to Arab League

JN021339 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, 2 Oct (INA) -- Iraq has called on the Arab League to put into action all obligations of the Arab countries toward Iraq in accordance with Article 2 of the collective Arab defense pact and Article 6 of the Arab League Charter.

Iraq's Arab League representative, Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, has informed Acting Arab League Secretary General Dr 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalah that Iraq currently is being exposed to a treacherous, expansionist Iranian aggression. He urged the Arab League to adopt all necessary and urgent measures to repel the Iranian offensive and apply the Fes summit resolutions regarding Article 2 of the collective Arab defense pact and Article 6 of the Arab League Charter.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL INSPECTS MANDALI DISTRICT

JN011716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur, Ba'th Party regional command member and secretary of the party's organizational office for central Iraq, visited the Mandali district at noon today.

Comrade 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur met with party cadres and commanders of the Popular Army in the Mandali district. He conveyed greetings to them and to the citizens of steadfast Mandali from leader President Saddam Husayn. He said the Ba'th Party and Revolution Command Council appreciate their steadfastness and sacrifices and the fact that they are proud of their homeland and of the victories of our valiant armed forces, particularly the courageous Al-Yarmuk units which have taught the rancorous Iranian regime great lessons in heroism and dignity.

Comrade 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur inspected various parts of the city, accompanied by the governor of Dyala, the secretary of the Dyala Ba'th Party branch command and other comrade members of the Dyala Ba'th Party branch. Comrade 'Abd al-Ghafur was acquainted with the living conditions and needs of the citizens.

The Mandali citizens pledged to leader President Saddam Husayn that they will continue to make sacrifices and to transform every inch of our border into a cannonball directed at the hearts of the enemies. Every house will be a stronghold of steadfastness and confrontation in defense of glorious Iraq and its bright future. They also stressed their cohesion with the party and revolution commands and their unswerving determination to protect the homeland.

SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES IRANIAN ATTACK ON MANDALI

JN020728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0705 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iranian enemy last night and this morning once again tried its bad luck with its aggression and evil designs and launched a large-scale attack against the II Army Corps front in the central sector of the battlefield. Part of its attack was to entrench positions and engage our forces while it tried to cross the borders and advance 1-2 km deep inside some areas opposite Mandali.

Our valiant forces confronted the enemy's treacherous attack and foiled all its attempts which completely failed. Necessary preparations are underway to carry out a counterattack on the enemy positions 1-2 km inside some of the border areas in the Mandali sector. The enemy will reap only deception and failure from its desperate attacks. Victory will come only from God.

2 October 1982

PRESIDENT VISITS BATTLEFIELD, ISSUES DIRECTIVES

JN021355 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has instructed Iraqi military units in the central sector to maintain [idamat] the thrust of the counteroffensive carried out against the enemy forces.

President Saddam gave these directives to the army field commanders during his visit to the battlefield at noon today. He called on them to crush the collapsing enemy remnants, destroy the enemy's power and arrogance and teach it a new lesson to be added to the series of previous lessons.

President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, this morning visited a number of combat positions in the central sector of the front facing the grudge-bearing Iranian regime. The president and the army field commanders studied the latest developments in the military situation in the central sector in general and in the Mandali region in particular in the wake of the Iranian enemy's attempts to embark upon a new adventure to harm our sovereignty and dignity. The president gave directives to the field commanders with regard to the various aspects of fighting against the enemy and its vile intentions.

Some of the president's meetings were attended by the chief of staff.

President Saddam Husayn toured the streets of Mandali amid cheers of welcome by the town's citizens, who renewed their pledge and allegiance to defend their land with their blood and souls and to prevent the enemy from harming Iraq's land irrespective of the sacrifices. The president was briefed on the conditions of the citizens during his visit to a number of houses.

Accompanying the president on his visit to Mandali were Comrade 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur, member of the Ba'th Party regional command, and the chief of staff.

ATH-THAWRAH TEAM REPORTS ON BATTLES 1 OCTOBER

JN021025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) -- ATH-THAWRAH reports that Iraqi fighters successfully confronted the large number of troops used by the enemy in its attack yesterday evening. The Iraqi fighters successfully contained enemy columns that advanced from various directions through the Sumar Basin toward the roads leading to Mandali

In a dispatch by the ATH-THAWRAH team from the Sumar Basin, the paper adds that the Iraqi fighters' intensity of fire and courageous combat initiatives had checked the columns the enemy has pushed into the battle. In the wake of the first confrontation, the enemy retreated, thus failing to achieve any of its aggressive and strategic objectives.

The ATH-THAWRAH team adds that the Iraqi forces succeeded in tightening their grip on the aggressor Iranian forces and storming their forward combat concentrations under cover of darkness after outflanking them. They opened fire on them with light and medium weapons and dispersed them. ATH-THAWRAH says the battle was still in progress as of dusk yesterday and Iraqi artillery was continuing to deal with enemy targets and concentrations in various parts of the Sumar sector.

The ATH-THAWRAH team reports that it saw the evacuation of Iranian corpses near the Iraqi border positions.

ARAB, FOREIGN JOURNALISTS TOUR MANDALI 3 OCT

JN031737 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministry of Culture and Information today organized a tour of the city of Mandali for Arab and foreign newspaper and news agency correspondents.

During the tour, the pressmen observed normal life in the city and met with several citizens as they walked through the city's streets and markets. They also visited the city's branch of the general establishment of Iraqi stores and observed that there were adequate commodities and consumer goods available to meet the requirements of the citizens.

NAVY DESTROYS TWO ENEMY 'NAVAL TARGETS' 2 OCT

JN022040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) -- The Iraqi naval force this evening destroyed two enemy naval targets, the first of which was in the anchorage area opposite the Iranian port of Bushehr, and the second 7 km southeast of Khark Island.

A military spokesman, in a statement a short while ago, reiterated his warning to all owners of oil tankers not to approach Khark Island, adding: "We will continue to do so until the enemy abandons its hostile policy." [sentence as received]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 858

JN011712 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Communique No 858 issued by the Armed Force General Command on 1 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Indeed they had plotted sedition before and upset matters for thee, until the truth arrived and the decree of God became manifest, much to their disgust. [Koranic verse]

O glorious Iraqis: We announce to you and to the honorable Arabs everywhere that the offensive of the treacherous expansionists, aides of charlatan Khomeyni, has been crushed and destroyed and their aggressive forces have been scattered in all directions with blessings from God, His great prophet and noble fellowmen and with the determination of the glorious Iraqis, carriers of the banner of glory and pride for this great people and for the immortal Arab nation. This will be the destiny of every treacherous aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

O great people, O sons of our heroic armed forces, you have proved to the whole world and all Arabs everywhere that you are worthy of carrying the banner of honor in defense of your sovereignty, freedom and the nation's honor. Thus, you have emphasized through faithful and courageous action that you are devoted grandsons of your great ancestors who have never lacked strength and whose heads have never bowed to injustice and oppression. Those ancestors were for us a living example of defending rights and fighting falsehood in every arena of the battles of honor. By God you Arabs deserve a lofty rank in God's house and in the eyes of your ancestors who are watching you from above. May God bless you and bless the principles which you hold and defend. Pride and glory to you. It is God who grants success.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1982

Communique No 859

JN021752 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1708 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Communique No 859 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To fend off evil and aggression against our great people and our glorious Arab nation, the sons of Tigris and Euphrates continued their just and honorable fighting against the grudge-bearing Khomeynite forces, inflicting further losses on them and wrecking their sick dreams of desecrating the holy soil of Iraq and harming the sovereignty of its noble people. The results of the operations are:

1. After our valiant armed forces crushed the enemy offensive, which began at 0100 yesterday, the enemy last night and this morning tried its luck again. It launched a wide-scale offensive against our units in the central operational sector in an attempt to penetrate our international borders in the area opposite Mandali Township with a depth of 1-2 km.

Our valiant forces confronted the offensive and fierce battles ensued, during which our brave soldiers displayed valor, aborted the enemy's offensive and inflicted grave losses in personnel -- its bodies still litter the battlefield. The enemy's losses also included a large number of wounded and prisoners.

Our armed forces also destroyed many enemy vehicles, armored cars and equipment. Our brave soldiers were still continuing their operations against the enemy forces when this communique was prepared. Our soldiers, with God's help, are determined to crush the remnants of the enemy forces in this sector. We will give you further details later.

2. Our air force fighter planes and helicopters continued their intensive air strikes against the enemy's positions and concentrations in the central operational sector, inflicting grave losses on the enemy's vehicles and armored cars.

All of our fighter planes and helicopters returned safely to base.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 October 1982

Communique No 860

JN031701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) -- It was announced here tonight that Iraqi forces are continuing to pound the Iranian forces which tried at dawn today to penetrate Iraq's international borders in the Mandali area in the central sector of the battlefield.

A military communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that all day long Iraqi fighter planes and helicopters continued their heavy attacks against the enemy's units and troop concentrations. It added that the Iraqi aircraft scored direct and very effective hits against the enemy forces, destroying a large number of tanks, vehicles and various equipment and killing groups of their personnel

The communique stressed that the Iraqi forces had destroyed the Iranian offensive and forced the enemy units to flee and retreat after inflicting massive losses on them in both men and equipment. It said the Iraqi forces thus have foiled the new Iranian offensive and destroyed the dreams of the racist rulers of Iran of crossing Iraq's borders. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 860 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued for the 3d day their honorable fighting against the forces of the spiteful Khomeyni clique, whose rancor and baseness have led them to the graveyards of certain death, God willing. The results were:

1. The units of our victorious army continued to deal strong blows to enemy units in the central sector of the battlefield. In the wake of the massive human and material losses inflicted on the enemy during the past few days' battles, the enemy this morning tried to throw in some of its forces to attack our units in the area opposite the town of Mandali in the aforementioned sector, thus repeating its treacherous attempts to cross our international border and to desecrate our pure territory. Our bold forces confronted the enemy and clashed with its forces in fierce battles with all weapons for 2 hours, during which our heroic forces managed to repulse the offensive and force the enemy units to flee and retreat after inflicting on them heavy losses in life and equipment. The enemy's destroyed equipment and dead filled the battlefield. Our valiant forces thus have foiled this attack and destroyed the racist Iranian rulers' dreams of crossing our borders.

As of the time of this communique, our brave forces have been striking at the enemy forces, confident of achieving final victory and of crushing the aggressors. We will provide you with further details in our subsequent communiques.

2. All day long, our bold fighter planes and helicopters continued their attacks against enemy units and troop concentrations, scoring direct and very effective hits. Our aircraft destroyed a large number of enemy tanks, vehicles and various equipment and killed groups of enemy personnel. All our fighter planes and helicopters returned safely to base.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 October 1982

FORCES REPULSE ATTACK IN MANDALI 3 OCTOBER

JN030707 Bagdhad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0645 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

At dawn today, the rancourous enemy tried to attack our units in the area opposite Mandali city in the central sector of the battlefield, thus repeating the same attempts as before to cross our international borders. Our valiant units confronted the enemy's attack and waged fierce battles which lasted 2 hours, during which they foiled the enemy's attack, forcing its units to retreat, defeated and humiliated. As a result of their treacherous attack at dawn today, the aggressor enemy forces sustained very heavy losses in life and equipment. The enemy will only reap more losses and destruction from its desperate attempts and adventures. Glory and loftiness to great Iraq and to the immortal Arab nation. Victory will only come from God.

3 October 1982

SADDAM HUSAYN REASSURES ARAB LEADERS

Saudi King

JN011807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia telephoned President Saddam Husayn at noon today to be reassured about the situation at the front after learning of the Iraqi military spokesman's statement on the Iranian aggression against Iraq. President Saddam Husayn stressed to His Majesty King Fahd the Iraqi front's strength and our brave forces' success in repulsing and destroying the Iranian aggression.

Jordan's Hasan

JN011640 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] In a telephone conversation today between His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, President Saddam Husayn reassured his highness the regent on the situation and said the valiant Iraqi forces repulsed an offensive launched by the aggressive Iranian forces at dawn today against the Iraqi front in the Mandali area. His excellency explained that after thwarting the Iranian offensive, the Iraqi forces began to chase the remnants of the aggressive forces. The Iraqi president stressed that the sacred Iraqi soil is being protected by the heroes of the sincere Iraqi people and valiant army.

His highness the regent reiterated Jordan's pride and faith in Iraq, the people, the army and the leadership, who are capable of repulsing the aggressors. His highness said Jordan stands alongside fraternal Iraq in accordance with its pan-Arab commitment and faith that Iraq has the right to confront the aggression. His highness stressed that Iraq certainly will achieve victory, God willing.

SPOKESMAN MAKES STATEMENT ON IRANIAN 'AGGRESSION'

JN011940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The official spokesman has announced the following:

The Iranian Government embarked on a new aggression against Iraqi territory at dawn today. The Iraqi Government announced that it is being subjected to this aggression and that its valiant armed forces are repulsing, destroying and chasing the Iranian's enemy's remnants.

This Iranian aggression comes, as is noticed, within the course of a plan that is carried out in coordination between Israel and the Iranian regime to launch armed aggression against the Arab territories. This aggression comes after the Fes summit and in implementation of repeated Iranian threats.

As it is seriously and responsibly watching the various dimensions and meanings of this new aggression, the Jordanian Government announces that, in accordance with the pan-Arab stand it adopted at the beginning of the Iranian aggression against Iraq 2 years ago, and in abidance by the spirit and resolutions of the Fes summit conference which stressed that any foreign aggression against any Arab land is an aggression against the entire Arab nation, Jordan -- its king, government and people -- will not relinquish its pan-Arab responsibilities toward fraternal Iraq in implementation of the Fes summit conference resolutions which in turn are based on the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense pact.

As we remind the fraternal Arab states of these resolutions, we urge their governments to adopt the stand dictated by the pan-Arab duty to face this new Iranian aggression against the Arab land in fraternal Iraq.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM ITALY 2 OCTOBER

JN021616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur returned to Amman this afternoon following a private visit of several days to Italy. His majesty was welcomed by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, several members of the Hashemite family, the prime minister, the Senate president, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the National Consultative Council speaker, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, the Italian ambassador in Amman and several high ranking civilian and military officials. The commander in chief of the armed forces returned with his majesty.

KING HUSAYN CHAIRS CABINET MEETING 3 OCTOBER

JN031648 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn chaired the Cabinet meeting which was held at the Prime Ministry this afternoon. The Cabinet meeting was devoted to discussion of the dimensions of the new Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory and the various aspects of developments in the Arab arena.

King Husayn affirmed that Jordan and all Arab countries are faced with a real test of their credibility in implementing the Fes summit resolutions to confront the Iranian aggression against Iraq and to support fraternal Iraq in its honorable stand in confronting the aggression and in defense of every grain of its national soil.

King Husayn asserted that we have a major and principal role to play toward defending Iraq with all means within the framework of our commitment to our pan-Arab duty. Iraq represents our strategic depth and the principal source of support for all the Arab nation's battles. His majesty affirmed that defending Iraq is the same as defending Jordan and any Arab territory in the great Arab world.

The Cabinet under King Husayn reviewed plans for Jordanian moves on the Arab and international levels through the seven-member committee created by the Fes summit conference. The Cabinet also discussed developments in Lebanon and issues pertaining to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and staff gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES CABLE FROM AL-JUMAYYIL

JN021640 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has received the following cable from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil:

I thank Your Majesty for the kind feelings which you expressed on the occasion of my assuming my duties as president of Lebanon. I assure you that I intend to strengthen the existing brotherly bonds between Lebanon and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan within the framework of our endeavors with the help of our brothers and friends in the world to restore to Lebanon its complete sovereignty and well-being and its human and cultural role.

I wish Your Majesty good health and happiness and I wish the fraternal Jordanian people continued progress and prosperity.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR -- Amman, 3 Oct (PETRA) -- Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs and acting foreign minister, today received Keith McKellan, Canadian ambassador to the Hashemite court, who submitted his credentials to the minister. [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 3 Oct 82 JN]

MAGAZINE RESUMES PUBLICATION -- Publication of the magazine AL-FAJR AL-IQTISADI will resume next Wednesday, 6 October 1982. Yusuf Abu Layl, former director of the Jordanian News Agency, has been appointed director general and editor in chief of this magazine. [Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Oct 82 p 1 JN]

AL-JUMAYYIL ASKS AL-WAZZAN TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

NC041120 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1016 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Our reporter in the Republican Palace is now with us on the telephone to provide us with an urgent report:

[Announcer] Hello.

[Unidentified reporter] The Voice of Lebanon radio reporter is talking to you from the Republican Palace. Some time ago, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil charged Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan with the formation of a new government. Prime Minister al-Wazzan left the palace a short time ago. He will begin his traditional visits. It has been decided that he will begin his parliamentary consultations tomorrow afternoon. After his assignment, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said he expects to form a government by the end of this week. Here is a recording of the statement made by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan:

[Begin recording] Once again, I have the honor to serve my homeland, especially during these difficult times. His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has charged me with the formation of the future government. I accepted this assignment, thanking him for his confidence, on the basis of the principles according to which I have always acted and on the basis of which my compatriates have known me to act. I accepted this assignment believing in the national aims we sought to achieve during the previous period and that still require more efforts in order to fulfill the aspirations of the citizens in this difficult phase where we are subjected to an occupation. And I accepted in order to fulfill the Lebanese people's aspirations for a new Lebanese structure that will meet the requirements of our society and youths. I hope that I will succeed in this.

[Question by unidentified VOL reporter] Your Excellency the Prime Minister, can we proffer a slogan for your government, knowing that you do not like slogans?

[Answer] In fact, I want to leave slogans aside and say that we are in need of work. His excellency the president said in his oath-taking speech that we are proceeding with the adventure of salvation. We want to turn this adenture into a reality because we really want salvation. Everybody is asked to extend a [helping] hand for the sake of this salvation. The government must be a government of action, sincere national action, during which everyone of us will forget what he has grown accustomed to -- the taking of shares. What we want today is for all of us to give and to utilize everything we have for the sake of beloved Lebanon.

[Question] [Words indistinct] with the parliamentary blocs?

[Answer] Today and before tomorrow morning, some necessary traditional visits might take place. However, parliamentary consultations will begin tomorrow afternoon.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, when do you expect to form a (?government).

[Answer] We hope to complete the consultations first and then resort to the formation.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, [words indistinct] until the end of the week?

[Answer] God willing, as soon as we complete [the consultations], we hope things will be so facilated as to be commensurate with Lebanon's interests.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, [words indistinct] the form of government?

[Answer] It is too early for me to contemplate or to announce anything in this respect because I insist and am keen on learning the views of the deputies in this regard. [end recording]

The Voice of Lebanon radio was with you from the Republican Palace. We now turn you back to studio one.

AL-WAZZAN COMMENTS ON SECURITY MATTERS, DETAINEES

NC011934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] At 1330 today, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a security meeting attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in his capacity as minister of the interior, Defense Minister Joseph Skaf, army commander Gen Victor Khuri, internal security forces director general, Staff Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj, and several senior military men. At the meeting, which lasted until 1430, an appraisal was made of the security measures. The conferees expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the adopted measures. It was agreed to set up a joint army-internal security forces operations room to maintain order and security in Beirut. Urgent measures were also adopted to uncover the ammunition dumps in Beirut to prevent any catastrophes and explosions threatening the citizen's security.

On leaving the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement: There is no doubt that urgent matters require officials to maintain their persistent work although, as a government, we are passing through a transition period. On this basis, it was necessary to meet with Ambassador Habib and Ambassador Draper to discuss some matters relating to the presence of the multinational forces, the stages of Habib's mission and his intention in the coming phase. Today Ambassador Habib will leave for another country to follow up these talks.

He added: A security meeting was held by the president in the presence of security officials in the army and the internal security forces. The discussions centered on consolidating the security, the legitimate authority and the rule of law, and on reinforcing the state authority in places where its presence is being established. On the basis of the directives given by the president we actually feel we are proceeding along the road. We hope to continue until we reach the desired goal, namely, restoring the state authority over every inch of Lebanon.

[Question] [All questions and answers announcer read] In light of the talks held with U.S. envoy Habib, is it possible to say the Beirut question is over and move on to discuss the question of other Lebanese areas, namely Al-Biqa' and the north?

[Answer] There is no doubt the Beirut question is over as far as the main principles relating to the Israeli withdrawal, which must be ultimately completed. However, security action must continue and expand so every unlawful authority will disappear and tranquillity and stability will prevail. The coming phase is that of securing the withdrawals [of foreign forces] from all Lebanese territory -- from the south-the north and from Al-Biqa'. The Lebanese authority must be restored with all its power and its legitimate image in all fields. Ambassador Habib, as he has informed us, is following this up. The talks and statements we are hearing from the appropriate officials are encouraging in this respect.

[Question] Concerning the detainees, may we know the truth about the detentions and if there is a solution to this?

[Answer] Which detainees?

[Question] [Former] Prime Minister Salam and lawyer Birri say there are 1,000 detainees.

[Answer] I believe this figure is exaggerated. The detainees are those wanted or those who are believed to be holding illegal identity cards. We insist that there should be no transgressions by the legitimate authority. At the same time, we insist that the legitimate authority should apply law and order. If any trangressions appear in this respect, the authorities concerned will check them at the appropriate time.

[Question] What about the Palestinian civilian presence in the camps, what is their number and will they remain in their camps?

[Answer] These matters must be studied by those concerned at the appropriate time. We have not moved to this phase of discussion yet.

AL-WAZZAN ON PLAN FOR SYRIAN, ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

NC031649 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has explained that the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon will occur in two stages -- the first stage from the north and Al-Biqa', and the second stage from the south. He added that the Israelis are demanding a situation in the south that will preserve Galilee's safety. The two stages of withdrawal will begin after the security plan for greater Beirut is implemented.

Al-Wazzan said that Ambassador Habib is holding negotiations with the states concerned in order to draw up a timetable for this withdrawal. He indicated that the question of increasing the numerical strength of the multinational force will be discussed after the Beirut stage is implemented.

RADIO REPORTS AL-JUMAYYIL TO VISIT U.S. 19 OCTOBER

NC030733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The U.S. White House has announced that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has accepted U.S. President Ronald Reagan's invitation to visit Washington and meet with him on 19 October. The White House statement described President al-Jumayyil's visit as an official working visit. The White House spokesman said the Lebanese and U.S. Presidents will discuss issues of mutual interest.

U.S. PLAN CITED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FORCES

NC021431 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Reports from Damascus affirm that the U.S. envoy in Damascus is now discussing the possibility of withdrawing the Arab Deterrent Forces from Al-Biqa' and the north in return for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory. Such suggestions by Habib seem to have received complete approval from Syrian officials who repeated their demands that the Israeli invasion forces must withdraw immediately from Lebanese territory so all of Lebanon may be united following the unification of Beirut.

Informed political sources close to Habib have affirmed that the U.S. plan includes three stages:

1. Israeli withdrawal up to Ad-Damur in return for the withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Forces and non-Lebanese forces from areas in Al-Biqa' and the mountains, together with Zionist withdrawals from the same areas.

2. Israeli forces withdraw from the mountains, Jubayl and Ash-Shuf areas up to Sidon, in return for the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from the north.

3. All the forces, including the Zionist enemy forces, to withdraw from all Lebanese territory, in return for the deployment of multinational forces in the south and in some strategic positions to prevent the entry of any new forces into Lebanese territory.

CLANDESTINE COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SECURITY PLAN

NC021932 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English to Lebanon 1730 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Commentary entitled: "Security a Need, Not a Bargaining Point"]

[Text] If Beirut has truly become a unified capital city there is no cause for the military forces to be deployed on the basis of west side and east side but on the basis of the security needs of the capital as a whole without consideration of geographical distribution. If the security plan proposed for the city of inner Beirut or greater Beirut should take into consideration the question of the eastern sector of the western sector and put one soldier here for every soldier there it means that Beirut is not unified yet and that all that had happened so far is artificial and for show, hiding a real division of the people. But Beirut was united in order to remain the capital of a united Lebanon. Therefore, we demand for all Beirut to be treated according to one security situation and not according to a mere security plan. It is a need that unites and does not divide. So balance of numbers in the distribution of the military forces between East and West Beirut does not necessarily create balanced security and only consecrates the principle of 50-50 which fell and died and which will not be resurrected.

If it is really necessary to distribute the military forces in Al-Ashrafiyah, if for example there is a security breakdown in Sabra, is it necessary for the foreign forces to position themselves alongside the Lebanese Army in the Riziq tower simply because they have positioned themselves in the Murr tower? The security forces should be deployed all over the Al-Ashrafiyah if the security situation is disturbed there without any deployment in Sabra if the security situation is calm there and vice versa. In the same way, should the Syrian Army be deployed in Latakia if there are disturbances in Homs? Should the Saudi Army be deployed in Ta'izz if there is trouble in Riyadh? Should the French Army come out in Paris if there is a crisis in Marseilles? Should the U.S. Army be out in the shopping center of Madison Avenue in New York if there an upset [as heard] and trouble in Harlem nearby? We do not think that a whole family should undergo treatment and swallow medicine if one of its members is ill and needs medical attention. We must get away from the spirit of security by bargaining and of compromise in the security plan. The Arabs of Lebanon that have reserved [as heard] about the entry again of foreign forces into them do not reject any force because of their political viewpoint but because they do not see any need for them and do not want any return to the regime of occupation under any name after their struggle and resistance to get back freedom, sovereignty and the Lebanese identity for their security. So we should address those who talk again of east and west and of equal deployment of forces to reconsider and correct wrong views and matters. This is a mandate that does not bow down to the old rulers and old traditions about security matters. It acts according to the interests of the people and the needs of the region. It is concerned with security more than with security forces and strives for calm on the security scene and not for a plan of 50-50 in security deployment.

LIBYANS REPORTEDLY REINFORCE AL-KHATIB'S FORCES

NC021300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' say that armed Libyan men are preparing to build a camp in Shtawrah, where they are bringing sheets of tin and zinc. The report says that the approximately 100 men, who belong to the Ahmad al-Khatib organization [fugitive lieutenant and commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon], have arrived in Al-Biqa' from the north in order to reinforce Al-Khatib's forces deployed in the area.

REPORTAGE ON PHILIP HABIB'S VISIT TO DAMASCUS

Arrives 1 October

JN011928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Philip Habib, the U.S. President's personal envoy, arrived in Damascus at 1530 today. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur and Dr Sabah Qabbani, director of the Foreign Ministry's U.S. Department.

Monte Carlo Report

JN011804 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] U.S. Envoy Philip Habib arrived in Damascus today. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is expected to receive him either tonight or tomorrow. What can one expect from these talks and what is Syria's position on Philip Habib's mission? Here is our correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris:

[Begin recording] Observers here believe that the talks U.S. envoy Philp Habib will hold with President Hafiz al-Asad tonight or tomorrow will not be difficult if Habib is really bringing the Syrian president a definite plan and definite guarantees on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. This withdrawal is a top Syrian priority. It is well known that the U.S. side has announced that Habib is seeking the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Damascus has decided to withdraw and communicated this to all those concerned, both Arabs and foreigners, as stipulated by the Fes resolution; that is, in accordance with negotiations from Lebanon. If the U.S. side has actually reached a definite formula on Israel's withdrawal, which is Syria's main concern, Damascus will say yes; we will leave Lebanon immediately.

In this regard, I would like to say that President al-Asad received a message from Saudi King Fahd today. It was conveyed to him by Saudi Education Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir. The president asked him to convey a reply message to the Saudi king.

The U.S. side will also raise the question of the so-called violation of agreements, because the Palestinian fighters who left Beirut are retuning to Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. Damascus reply to this is that the agreements stipulated their departure from Beirut and not Lebanon and that they had positions in Al-Biqa' and the north before the Israeli invasion. Damascus' added: If you want them to leave Lebanon, negotiate with them on this basis. They have a command, and we do not decide for them.

The Syrian reply to Reagan's peace plan is: Convince Israel of this first and then submit it to us officially, although we still support the Arab peace plan approved at the Fes summit. [end recording]

Meets With Faruq ash-Shar'

JN021252 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris -- recorded]

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar, Syrian minister of state and foreign affairs, this morning received Philip Habib, personal envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The meeting was attended by Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister, and Dr Sabah Qabbani, head of the U.S. Department at the Syrian Foreign Ministry. It was also attended by the U.S. ambassador and other embassy officials.

The talks during this meeting dealt with the current situation in Lebanon. Nothing official has leaked from the Syrian or U.S. sides on what went on during this 2-hour meeting. Both sides have refrained from commenting on the talks.

However, observers here believe that Ambassador Habib, who arrived in Damascus from Beirut yesterday afternoon must have presented the requirements and basics of his new mission in the region which, as everyone knows, aims at ensuring the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon no later than the end of this year.

Informed sources have told us that the question of the Palestinian fighters in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon is among the issues that will be raised by the U.S. side. We would like to point out in this respect that Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, denied to our radio last night that any of the fighters who left Beirut have returned to Lebanon. Observers also expect Ambassador Habib to raise the U.S. President's plan for Middle East peace, a plan on which Syria has so far not commented officially. At this moment, Ambassador Habib is at the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Damascus, who held a luncheon restricted to a few officials. The U.S. envoy is still waiting for a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, but I have learned that he will definitely not leave Damascus before tomorrow morning.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN031644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy, at 1240 today. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar, minister of state for foreign affairs, Nasir Qaddur, Assistant foreign minister, Morris Draper, and Robert Paganelli, U.S. ambassador in Damascus. Talks centered on the Lebanese situation and the means of realizing Lebanese sovereignty over its territory through the evacuation of Israeli forces as soon as possible.

Monte Carlo on U.S. Withdrawal Plan

JN031357 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib has submitted to the Syrians after the Israelis a plan for the withdrawal from Lebanon. According to our correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris, it seems that Tel Aviv and Damascus have agreed to the first stage of this plan.

[Begin recording] At noon today, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. envoy Philip Habib and the U.S. and Syrian working teams comprising Morris Draper; U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Robert Paganelli; Faruq ash-Shar; minister of state for foreign affairs, and Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur. Habib arrived in Damascus 48 hours ago and held two rounds of talks with the Syrian working team headed by Faruq ash-Shar. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is still in New York, where he is participating in the UN General Assembly session.

Last night, we announced some details of the plan formulated by envoy Philip Habib on the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon. I have learned that this plan consists of three stages. The first stage dictates the Syrian withdrawal from Al-Biqa' by moving northward up to the Hirmil region and also eastward into Syrian territory; that is, on the Sawfar-al-Masna'al-Judaydah axis. The multinational force and the Lebanese Army will be given responsibility for the Damascus-Beirut highway that links Damascus and Beirut from the Al-Masna' area as far as the al-Hazimiyah circle. This Syrian withdrawal will be simultaneously accompanied by a complete Israeli withdrawal up to the Az-Zahrani River. Lebanese public security forces and the gendarmerie will be given responsibility for the security of the areas from which the Israelis will withdraw. I have learned that this first stage of the U.S. plan has been agreed upon in principle by both the Syrian and the Israelis provded that its implementation is linked to the approval of all the plan.

With respect to this first stage in particular, diplomatic observers here today say it will greatly reduce the possibilities of confrontation between Israel and Syria in Lebanon. They attach great importance to separating Israeli and Syrian positions in Lebanon.

The second stage of the plan is still under discussion. It calls for completing the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and for an Israeli withdrawal up to the Litani.

As for the third stage, it calls for negotiations between the Lebanese and Israeli sides under the aegis of the United States. This will result in a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon up to the international border after guaranteeing the basic Israeli security demands in southern Lebanon. This means that the area extending from the Litani River southward to the international border will be a buffer zone in which only Lebanese gendarmerie and international observers will be present. In other words, this area will be similar to the (?C) region in the Sinai.

[Question by announcer] Louis, what about the Palestinian fighters in southern Lebanon and the civilians in the Palestinian camps? Do Philip Habib's talks deal with this issue?

[Faris] One of the obstacles facing Habib's plan is the issue of guaranteeing the withdrawal of some 5,000 PLO fighters in Al-Biqa' and the north who were there even before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The U.S. side wants -- and Israel is making it a condition -- them to be evacuated from Lebanon to Syria, temporarily or permanently, while the Syrian side believes that the issue of these fighters should be discussed with their command and not with Syria.

I asked some of my sources in the Palestinian command about this point in particular. They told me that in principle the Palestinian command does not reject the principle of the withdrawal of its fighters from Lebanon in exchange for some consdierations; namely, that negotiations be held with the PLO and not with any other party. They also want Lebanese, Arab and international guarantess to be secured for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, who number more than half a million, to prevent the recurrence of the massacres that took place in Sabra and Shatila and the harrassments and attempts at expulsion that are taking place in Burj al-Barajinah. In light of the lack of credibility in the guarantees that were previously given to the Palestinian Resistance before the departure of its fighters from Beirut, the new guarantees should be linked with practical measures on the ground so no one can repeat what took place in the Beirut camps.

Various diplomatic sources here believe that the issue of the guarantees and commitments, which the Americans say the Lebanese authority will submit on the security of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, requires Lebanese-Palestinian talks that may lead to new agreements organizing the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to replace the Cairo agreements in this regard. This issue may also require a summit meeting between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Among the other topics that remain unsettled in Philip Habib's plan is that of the security vacuum in the north after the Syrian forces withdraw. Lebanon has told Habib that it cannot unilaterally, at least at the present, fill the security vacuum that will result from the Syrians' departure. Therefore, the Americans are discussing a number of formulas, including the formation of a special force from the Lebanese Army, internal security forces and gendarmerie to be supported by the multinational force.

According to some sources, the Americans have also considered the possibility of using some forces from the armies of some Arab countries that are well known for their friendship with the United States in order to take part with the multinational force to ensure security in the north until Lebanon can undertake this mission. In addition, there are some other simple and complicated topics that still require discussion.

However, I have not come across any source that managed or wanted to say whether the Syrian and Israeli sides have as yet agreed on the second or third stages of Philip Habib's plan. It seems that the third stage of Habib's plan is still engulfed in some ambiguity with regard to Israel's demands and real intentions toward the area south of the Litani and up to the international border. Some reports say that Israel has certain political and economic demands that are still undisclosed. Damascus, on the other hand, insists on giving priority to Israel's total withdrawal from Lebanon over any other subject in its negotiations with the U.S. envoy. [end recording]

IRANIAN PRESIDENT ASKS AL-ASAD TO BOYCOTT U.S.

JN031707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following cable from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i:

The unprecedented, bestial, inhuman massacres committed by the Zionist occupation forces and their agents in Beirut have clearly shown the confirmed, unconditional support rendered to Israel by the great Satan, the United States. It is the duty of every free human being to struggle against this savage terror. It is also a historic responsibility of the Islamic states. We believe this struggle should not be based on political grounds alone but must also include an economic boycott of the arrogant United States. For this reason, we propose that your government, as an Islamic state, take part in dealing an effective economic blow to U.S. interests. This can be realized by banning U.S. goods in your country.

We hope this political and economic action will meet the demands of the oppressed Muslims of Lebanon and Palestine.

Please accept my respect.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES NAYIF HAWATIMAH, DFLP DELEGATION

JN011600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] In Damascus, President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1300 today a delegation from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] led by DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah and comprising Qays 'Abd al-Karim and Salih Ra'fat. The discussion dealt with the situation in the region in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacres the invaders perpetrated in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD, SHAMIR SAID TO HAVE MET SECRETLY

NC041106 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (MENA) -- MENA has learned from informed French sources that Rif'at al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, met secretly last week with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

This secret meeting took place in a Western city.

IDF SOLDIERS KILLED IN ATTACK ON BUS IN LEBANON

TA040520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The IDF spokesman has announced that 6 soldiers were killed and 22 wounded near 'Alayh, east of Beirut, from a terrorist ambush on a bus driving soldiers. Eleven of the wounded are in fair condition and 11 others are slightly injured. The families of the dead have been notified.

Correspondents report that the bus was driving soldiers for vacation in Israel. On one of the curves in the road east of 'Alayh, several RPG's as well as automatic gunfire were fired at the bus; handgrenades were also hurled and an explosive device was apparently also activated. The fire was directed from one of the houses near the road and last about 3 minutes.

The Phalangist radio reported that the terrorists fired from positions near the 'Alayh telephone exchange. A large number of IDF soldiers reached the place immediately, extracting the wounded and searching for the terrorists.

An ITIM correspondent reports that the IDF imposed a curfew on the town for 2 hours and that the soldiers walked along the streets, calling to the inhabitants by loudspeakers, asking them to remain in their homes.

Further Details

TA032352 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2350 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 3 Oct (ITIM) -- Six IDF soldiers were killed, 11 sustained medium wounds and 11 were slightly wounded by light arms and RPG fire directed at a Dan bus taking soldiers from the area of 'Alayh to Israel this afternoon.

The clash occurred at 1430. IDF medics who arrived at the site bandaged the wounded and evacuated them to an improvised helicopter landing strip from where they were transported to Israel. The Egged bus driver who drove about 200 meters in front of the hit bus said that fire was directed from one of the houses adjacent to the street. The bus which was hit turned around a few times on the spot and stopped.

The terrorists directed fire at the bus for about 3 minutes. A large number of IDF soldiers arrived at the site immediately and dealt with rescuing the wounded and combing the area for the terrorists. The medics who took care of the wounded soldiers carried out three field operations.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the bus seemed punctured with bullets. All its windows were smashed, its doors torn up and its chairs stained with blood.

A large number of IDF soldiers cordoned off the area for 2 hours, and forces organized for combing operations of 'Alayh houses with the aim of capturing those who did the firing. IDF soldiers went through the streets of the town and called the residents on loudspeakers to shut themselves up in their houses.

The town of 'Alayh is populated by Druze, and in recent weeks relative quiet prevailed there. The incident which took place today is the first after a few weeks of quiet.

The Dan bus which was driving soldiers to Israel was apparently hit by terroritsts' fire directed from the houses adjacent to the main road of the town of 'Alayh, IDF officers in the area believe. Terrorists apparently penetrated the area from Syrian-controlled zones and the possibility should not be excluded that they may have come from Beirut.

One of the few soldiers to emerge unscrathed from the bus was in a state of total shock when the ITIM correspondent talked with him about the incident. He first said fragmentary sentences, and finally painted the incident with grim colors. There was a joyous atmosphere in the bus, the soldier said, adding: "At long last, after a relatively long time we had set out for home in an organized manner, as many units have done lately. After entering the town of 'Alayh and driving through it for about 3 minutes, we first heard light arms fire from above us. Before we had time to react, handgrenades and RPG fire were directed at us. All the windows of the bus was smashed."

The soldier further said that the driver, who was wounded in the first stage, had already stopped the bus, which began turning around. All the slightly wounded soldiers organized to return fire and evacuate the severely wounded.

"Terrified cries were heard in the bus, the soldier, whose clothes were stained with blood, added. We dressed them with anything we had. We tore up shirts; we took down the trousers. Meanwhile medics and physicians arrived and they evacuated the wounded to ambulances and accorded them a more professional treatment."

The Dan bus moved in a convoy. It was followed by an Egged bus whose driver noticed the shooting, stopped and stepped out to check what was happening. "There was a hellish fire here directed from the house above the hills," the soldier said, noting that it seems that the terrorists had planned the ambush in great detail. He also said that small IDF vehicles passing the place before the bus were not shot at. The terrorists undoubtedly waited for the bus to pass, making sure it was full of soldiers.

The families of the dead soldiers have been notified.

CABINET MEETS AS 'DEFENSE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE'

TA041113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Government sources have again said that the assault on the bus carrying soldiers highlights the urgent need to remove the terrorists from all of Lebanon. This morning the Cabinet held a 2-hour session which was declared a meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Defense Affairs.

Further Report

TA041048 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1041 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] In Jerusalem, official government sources have said after the Cabinet session that one of the conclusions they reached following the terrorist attack in 'Alayh yesterday is that it is necessary to complete as fast as possible the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Israel, the government sources again said, prefers that the terrorists leave Lebanon before the Israeli and Syrian forces do.

The Cabinet ended its session about 30 minutes ago. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports right now that no official communique will be released. The session was attended, among others, by the chief of staff, the deputy chief of staff and other senior officers.

REPORTS ON IDF OFFICERS-SHARON CONFLICT DENIED

Defense Ministry Denial

TA040528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry has totally denied the NEWSWEEK report about criticism senior IDF officers have leveled at Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

The Defense Ministry spokesman has said that this report is founded on a lie and constitutes part of a campaign conducted by foreign elements against the defense minister. They employ half-truths, things taken out of context and blatant lies in order to gain political achievements they could otherwise not have achieved.

The Defense Ministry spokesman stated that the campaign against the defense minister has reached unprecedented dimensions and serves as a weapon in the hands of Israel's enemies. The ministry spokesman mentioned the fact that the defense minister demanded the establishment of a commission of inquiry and had announced in advance that he would shoulder ministerial responsibility.

IDF Spokesman's Annoumcement

TA031621 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1559 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] In reaction to the reports rife outside Israel on the relations between IDF senior officers and Defense Minister Sharon, such as THE SUNDAY TIMES report, the IDF spokesman has released the following announcement:

Normal working relations and relations of trust prevail between the general headquarters headed by the chief of staff, and the defense minister. These relations are based on full understanding and cooperation for strengthening the security of the State of Israel according to the government's policy. These relations passed the test during the hard campaign successfully conducted by the IDF in Lebanon, and prevail now as well when the IDF is deployed along the new front line in Lebanon. This is the IDF spokesman's announcement in reaction to reports in THE SUNDAY TIMES and other foreign papers.

More on IDF Denial

TA030534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The London weekly, THE SUNDAY TIMES, has reported that the entire IDF high command, headed by the chief of staff, have called on Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to resign because of the crisis of confidence between him and the army. The IDF spokesman has denied this report.

THE SUNDAY TIMES report said that in the meeting, in which more than 100 officers with ranks of colonel and above took part, it was said that Sharon is trying to impute to the IDF responsibility for the events that led to the massacre in Beirut. According to the paper, the 37-year-old commander of an elite paratroop unit stated that he could no longer command his men with a clear conscience.

In reaction, the IDF spokesman said that last week there was in fact a meeting of senior officers, together with the defense minister and the chief of staff, near Tel Aviv. However, THE SUNDAY TIMES report about what was said at the meeting is incorrect.

The report in the British weekly was reported by David Blundy and Hirsh Goodman, formerly the military correspondent of THE JERUSALEM POST. Neither would say who their sources are.

MA'ARIV Report

TA031026 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Oct 82, pp 1, 7

[Report by military correspondent Ya'Aqov Erez]

[Excerpt] Several senior IDF officers criticized Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon in a meeting of senior command officers (from the rank of brigadier general and above) which was held last Tuesday at the staff college near Tel Aviv. The criticism of the defense minister was restrained [me'upeqet].

Contrary to THE SUNDAY TIMES report, the officers did not raise a general demand for Sharon's resignation. The report in THE SUNDAY TIMES is based on a particle of truth -- the fact that there had been a meeting with Sharon -- and deviates from the facts.

The meeting with the IDF's senior officers was called at Defense Minister Sharon's initiative following another meeting held the previous Friday when Sharon learned about the things said at the latter. He called for another meeting with the senior officers which was held last Tuesday night. The meeting began at 1800 and lasted until midnight.

Details of Meetings

TA031317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Interview with military correspondents Shmu'el Tal by radio announcer 'Amiqam Rotman, in the Jerusalem radio studio -- live]

[Text] [Rotman] THE SUNDAY TIMES' headline had aroused great interest in Israel. The paper described a meeting between Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and the IDF's high command at which there was an atmosphere of crisis and rebellion and a demand that Sharon resign. The article said the main complaint was against Sharon, accusing him of imposing responsibility on the army for the events that led to the massacre in Beirut. In the studio is our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, with whom we will discuss what is true, false and exaggerated in this report. First, was there a meeting between the defense minister and the high command?

[Tal] I will answer that question, but first I would like to say there are those who regard with great gravity the fact that the meetings of the IDF's high command are turning into a subject for discussion outside of the army -- in the media in Israel and abroad. These people also regard with great severity the reports about agitation in the army, which have picked up momentum like a snowball and have gathered up bits of information that are mostly inaccurate. A mutiny was spoken of here -- something that is completely impossible in the IDF. These reports show the seriousness of the development of events in the past several weeks.

And now to your question: There was a meeting. In fact there were two meetings, and one must distinguish between them. Last Friday there was a meeting of senior IDF officers from the rank of brigadier general and above, and we reported this at the beginning of the week, saying that at this meeting harsh remarks were made against the defense minister. At the meeting it was said that the political echelon is trying to stick the responsiblity for the events in Beirut on the military. Officers at the meeting warned against the possible danger that a commission of inquiry would deal only with an investigation of the IDF and ultimately exonerate the political echelon, despite the fact that the decision to send the IDF into Beirut was made by the political echelon, as was the decision to approve the entry of the Phalangists into Sabra and Shatila.

Harsh criticism was made at the meeting concerning the fact that for a few days after the massacre, which was carried out by the Phalangists in the refugee camps, Sharon refrained from commenting until the Knesset discussion. The job of explaining and reacting was imposed on the IDF -- a job that was not easy. On that same Friday, Sharon also met with the commander of a well-known formation -- we have already reported on that also -- who demanded that Sharon resign. The meeting was held at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem.

Following that meeting and the one with the senior commanders, Sharon, at his own initiative, convened the high command staff on Tuesday telling them that he had read what they had said at the meeting the previous Friday and that he was ready now to hear with his own ears what the complaints were. On this occasion he heard milder statements. Nonetheless, harsh remarks were made. He was told that it made no difference whether a commission of inquiry was established. The political echelon would have to bear the consequences since the damage had already been done. The defense minister told the officers about the status of an army in a democratic country, saying it was inconceivable that army officers would call on ministers to resign, that this was intolerable. He suggested the officers do as he had done: If they had something to say to the politicians they should resign and enter politics. He also said that if fault were found in the army, he would take responsibility for it. I do not know what other IDF officers will do, but I will take responsibility upon myself, he said.

At the meeting, which lasted into the night, emotional statements were made. Officers spoke with great emotion. It is not certain that the statements will remain as personal statements; they may yet be heard and have reverberations that will effect these officers' futures. It is hard to say whether the statements made at the meeting even approached THE SUNDAY TIMES' dramatic description that the entire high command demanded that Sharon resign and that the meeting resembled something reminiscent of a mutiny -- something impossible in the IDF.

The meeting also was not held at a secret location; it was held at the Interarm Command and Staff College where IDF meetings are usually held. And the public has no interest knowing about them. Sharp statements were made, statements made from the heart, as we have already stated. Some officers focused mainly on the moral responsibility for the deeds, despite the fact that they were not committed by IDF soldiers and despite the fact that they were done without the IDF's knowledge. We were there in the area, the officers said, and that is the deciding factor. Another deciding factor is the question of who introduced us into West Beirut. There was a harsh discussion, perhaps very harsh, with sharp statements. But it was very far from the dramatic scene protrayed by THE SUNDAY TIMES, especially as reflected by its headline, in view of the fact that at this second meeting at which the defense minister was present, statements were made that were much less harsh than those made at the first meeting we spoke of.

[Rotman] Everything is a matter of proportions. Biting and sharp statements were made, but not, God forbid, a mutiny.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SYRIA ON WITHDRAWAL

TA031557 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Text] When Morris Draper arrives in Israel in the middle of the week, Jerusalem will know what the position of Damascus is today, on the eve of the practical discussions on the exit of all foreign forces from Lebanon. At this stage there are only assessments. What is clear is that the reports emanating from Syria on a three-stage agreement to evacuate Lebanon, the first of which is a Syrian withdrawal northward and an Israeli withdrawal south of the Beirut-Damascus road, are untrue. Political circles believe that the intention to present Israel as extreme and tough again is one of the reasons behind the leaks from Damascus. According to another assessment, Syria is interested in speeding up the removal of the foreign forces in order to bring about the removal of Israel from its positions of power in Lebanon, which accord Israel a great deal of influence on events in this country and largely reduce Syrian influence.

Political sources in Jerusalem said today that Israel indeed agrees in principle to the evacuation of Lebanon in stages, but according to a complete plan in advance, a plan which will also include the arrangements for safeguarding the northern settlements before concessions are made on the major points such as Israel's control over the Beirut-Damascus axis.

In his last talks in Israel, Philip Habib thought that by Christmas, about the end of December, it would be possible to complete the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Political sources are not certain that such a timetable is indeed attainable. Let us mention that Israel demands that all terrorists leave Lebanon, even before the Syrians' exit if possible, and that security arrangements be worked out directly between Israel and Lebanon. Jerusalem also expects U.S. pressure and continued arguments between Jerusalem and Washington regarding negotiations on the second stage in Lebanon. Political sources say the Reagan plan and U.S. political moves in the Arab world will continue to be featured in the background of the arguments with the United States.

Officials Encouraged

TA040741 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Israeli officials were encouraged yesterday by the Radio Monte Carlo report from Damascus of an imminent agreement for phased withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon. The officials said the report was very probably a deliberate leak by the Syrian Government.

In actual fact, the Israeli officials said, it was premature to speak of imminent agreement. But the Monte Carlo broadcast indicated that Damascus is eager, as is Israel, to move towards an overall withdrawal of forces, the officials noted that the radio report from Damascus was broadcast before Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib -- an additional sign that it reflected Syrian thinking rather than any agreement actually reached with Habib.

Israel is now awaiting the return here of Habib's top aide, Ambassador Morris Draper, with a full report on the talks in Damascus.

Some sources here believe Syrian and Israeli withdrawal could be quickly negotiated, but the PLO's presence in eastern and northern Lebanon might be more problematic. Prime Minister Menahem Begin has told Habib that Israel wants to see the PLO removed from Lebanon as the first stage of an overall withdrawal of foreign forces.

Basically, though, there is optimism in Jerusalem that the PLO will also agree to go -- if only because bereft of the Syrian military umbrella they would be unable to defend themselves and maintain their bases.

Regarding south Lebanon, Israel is seeking a security arrangement for the 40-45 km border zone to be agreed upon by Israel and Lebanon. Discussions are still proceeding here as to how security can best be ensured in the zone -- given that Israel opposes the continued deployment of UNIFIL, as Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the UN secretary-general at the weekend.

The UN Security Council may decide to extend the UNIFIL mandate despite Israel's objections. But Israel will insist on security arrangements that it considers satisfactory before it makes its final pullback.

It is thought unlikely now that Israel will hold out for a face-to-face negotiation and agreement with Lebanon on the border security zone. If Lebanon balks at this, Israel would probably make do with an agreement signed by the two governments but negotiated through the good offices of the U.S. mediator -- on the lines of the 1974-5 Sinai agreement.

Withdrawal in Months Possible

TA030716 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Knowledgeable elements in Jerusalem said last night that if the negotiations for the pullout of foreign forces from Lebanon proceeds through an understanding between Syria, the PLO and Israel, then Israel might leave Lebanon within 2 months.

These elements based their assessment on the fact that Syria has agreed to pull out its forces from all parts of Lebanon. Although Syria now claims it is not responsible for the PLO and it does not intend to compel it to evacuate Tripoli and Al-Biqa', elements in Jerusalem believe the PLO will not remain in Lebanon without Syria. "Not only will the PLO leave but it will flee from Lebanon for fear of the Phalangists if the Syrian troops pull out," these elements said.

REACTION TO POSSIBLE SYRIAN, PLO RECOGNITION

'Sources' Deprecate Report

TA031128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Jerusalem denies that agreement has been reached with Syria on the evacuation of the IDF and the Syrian Army from Lebanon. A report on a three-staged withdrawal, whose first stage had already been agreed upon, was broadcast last night and was based on sources in Damascus. Government sources in Jerusalem told our correspondent Razi Barqay that Israel is not withdrawing from its original position and that the terrorists must leave Lebanon before Israel does.

Philip Habib is now visiting Damascus. Sources in Jerusalem this morning deprecated the report that Syria maintains that it is possible to accept Israel in its old border if it lives in peace with its neighbors. The sources said that nothing has changed in the Arab tactic of disseminating vague statements, and it is not necessary to interpret every empty statement by this or that Arab leader. The sources stressed that Israel responds to the challenge when there is real Arab willingness to begin negotiations.

Officials Discount Change

TA031348 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] There has been reaction in Jerusalem to recent reports of possible Syrian and PLO recognition of Israel. This followed meetings by Denmark's Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen with PLO spokesman Faruq Qaddumi and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. First to the PLO meeting, after which the Danish foreign minister, who also serves as EEC president, said that if the PLO stops its terrorist activities and pursues political actions only, the European Economic Community might extend its relationship with the organization. David Essing reports:

Israeli officials say that it can be assumed from the Danish foreign minister's statement that the PLO gave no assurances or promises of any change. This probably meant that the PLO really intends to continue in its old ways. The officials added that any change in the PLO will have to come by its amending its covenant, which calls for Israel's destruction, and not through vague statements. The PLO covenant in effect serves as the basis for the PLO's existence. The officials added that if the PLO did change this basis, it would become a completely different body.

'Political Elements' Comment

TA030721 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by the political correspondent Eliyahu Zehavi and Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Political elements in Jerusalem said last night that if the Danish foreign minister's statements -- to the effect that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told him that Syria is ready to make peace with Israel within the 1967 borders -- are true then they entail a significant change in Syria's position.

In a meeting with the Danish foreign minister, Khaddam said there is room for recognizing Israel's existence within its old boundaries if it agrees to live in peace with its neighbors. The Syrian minister did not specify what the "old boundaries" were, but it is believed he was referring to the 1967 borders.

The political elements added that Nayif Hawatimah's statements about mutual recognition between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples do not entail anything new. They said the main question was over willingness to abrogate the Palestinian Charter and recognize Israel's right to exist.

The political elements went on to say that the problem now was not the PLO but Jordan. "To our regret, there has been no change in the latter's position," they noted. In the long run, the PLO will be forced to choose between the military and political options. At this stage, the PLO enjoys great sympathy. However, it seems the PLO will disintegrate in the distant future because it is dispersed in various countries and it will apparently be unable to effectively exercise the military option without the massive foundation it had in Lebanon.

West Bank elements said last night there is nothing new in the declarations by PFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah about his willingness to recognize Israel if the latter recognizes the PLO. According th them, "The PFLP has from its inception been notorious for its opportunism."

Nevertheless, these elements, including mayors and national activists, assessed that as moderate declarations by PLO elements grow, Israel will be compelled, through U.S. pressure, to make a move toward the Palestinians and perhaps even sit around the negotiation table with them.

As for Yasir 'Arafat's statements about the possibility of establishing a federation with Jordan after the founding of a Palestinian state, the West Bank elements said the PLO would now make every possible effort not to make Judaea and Samaria Jordan's exclusive "playground."

Further Reaction

TA011901 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem say no change has occurred in the PLO's position in the wake of Nayif Hawatimah's remarks about a readiness to recognize the Israeli people. The circles added that the problem is one of recognizing the right of the State of Israel, rather than the Jewish people, to exist. It was further noted that Hawatimah's announcement did not include any expression of the PLO's preparedness to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Leftist circles in Israel have reacted positively to the latest utterances by PLO leaders. MK Yosi Sarid of the Alignment today welcomed the announcement by DFLP leader Nayfi Hawatimah in favor of mutual Israeli-Palestinian recognition. Sarid says that if Hawatimah does not go back on his declaration, this would be the most explicit expression to date of a possible change in the PLO's position toward Israel.

Sheli Chairman Uri Avneri welcomed the statement of Khalid al-Hasan, one of the heads of Fatah, in favor of a dialogue with the leaders of the Sheli and Peace Now movements.

SHAMIR ON UN TALKS, WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

TA080928 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0650 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by correspondent Arye Meqel on 2 October in New York -- recorded]

[Question] Mr Shamir, over the past few days in New York you met with almost all the foreign ministers of Europe and other areas of the world. In these talks, did you sense a distancing from or hostility toward Israel as a result of recent events, primarily the Beirut massacre?

[Answer] I cannot say that I sensed any recongnizable distancing, or any worsening of relations. Of course, we discussed all the recent events in Beirut and I heard and voiced criticism. There was a piercing clarification of all the matters in dispute between us, but despite the differences of opinion, the talks were conducted in a good atmosphere and, in many cases, in a friendly atmosphere. I think the talks were useful.

[Question] Did you sense any qualms of conscience on the part of certain representatives following the wild attacks against Israel in the international press and declarations by many countries after the massacre and other events in Lebanon?

[Answer] I am not an examiner of consciences. However, we sometimes heard a note of defense and righteousness about the severity and the extremism of the accusations made against Israel by the European media and assemblies -- even various official ones. The arguments were generally that this resulted mainly from the influence of public opinion, in most cases public opinion toward Israel having been worse than the governments' positions.

[Question] You are talking about public opinion. It is impossible to ignore the fact that world Jewry, especially U.S. Jewry, expressed a lack of support for Israel following these events. Did you have a chance to evaluate those moods, to find out if it is in fact justified to speak of a distancing of the Jews from Israel?

[Answer] First of all, I have not yet had time to evaluate the moods of U.S. Jewry, but from the little I have managed to hear over the past several days, there is a certain calming and a return to the accepted line of total Jewish support for Israel.

[Question] A few days ago you addressed the UN General Assembly and as usual a large number of delegations walked out of the auditorium. Shortly after you spoke, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz spoke, and some observers saw this as the worst speech made in years by a U.S. secretary of state in this forum, the UN General Assembly. Do you share this view?

[Answer] I would not draw any such far-reaching conclusions today, nor did I have a chance to compare this speech to those of previous secretaries of state on various occasions. I know that in the past there were many differences of opinion between Israel and the U.S. Gcvernment's official representatives. I can only say that in the part of the speech dealing with the Middle East, things were said that are definitely unacceptable to us.

[Question] Shultz also met Arab foreign ministers here in New York; for example, with Mr Butrus Gahli, and with the foreign ministers of Jordan and Syria. As far as you know, was progress achieved as a result of this regarding the evacuation of the Syrians from Lebanon and the Jordanians' participation in the peace process?

[Answer] The reports reaching us over the last few weeks, not only in the past few days, indicate Syrian willingness in principle to leave Lebanese territory. We have also heard this from Philip Habib, and I hope these reports are correct and they will come true in the field. Then, of course, the chance will increase that all the foreign forces will leave Lebanon in the very near future.

As to the attitude of the Arab countries to the new U.S. plan, I think it is premature to say anything. It seems that much more water must flow under the bridge before it will be possible to clarify and know exactly what the position of the Arab countries is, and it is doubtful whether the Arab countries will have a unified position on these matters.

[Question] During your visit to the United States, Mr Shamir, you will also go to Washington to meet Secretary of State Shultz. What will you emphasize in your meeting with him?

[Answer] In these talks I will discuss all the relations between Israel and the United States, the situation that has been created in our area, and certainly the things to come, given our situation.

[Question] How will you, for example, present Israel's opposition to the Reagan plan?

[Answer] Israel's position is known and I will not be saying anything new if I say that such principles are unacceptable to Israel.

[Question] In conclusion, Minister Shamir, the last time you were in New York, for the UN General Assembly discussions, you met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Are efforts being made this time too to organize such a meeting for you; and apart from this, what is your view about the need to hold contacts now with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I cannot say anything yet about my plans for the coming days at the United Nations, but Israel's position concerning ties with all the world's countries is known: We are interested in maintaining normal relations with all of them, and particularly with an important country such as the Soviet Union.

Additional Comments

TA031900 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon is in the interest of the Lebanese people. Shamir also told CBS television that he hopes all foreign forces will be removed from Lebanon by the end of the year. Connie Lonn reports from Washington:

[Begin recording] [Lonn] Foreign Minister Shamir said Philip Habib shares his optimism that Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces could be out of Lebanon before the end of the year. He said if the Syrians have truly agreed to leave, the rest is a technicality. He believes the remaining PLO forces will not stay in Lebanon without Syrian protection. Foreign Minister Shamir was also asked about remaining Israeli forces reportedly in B'abda:

[Shamir] We have now, we are facing now the problem of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. It does not matter where the forces are stationed now. We have to negotiate it and to establish a timetable from where and when any force will withdraw. If the Israeli forces are in B'abda or in other places, they must be included in the scheme of the general withdrawal of all foreign forces.

[Unidentified CBS interviewer] so you are saying those forces that are in the outskirts of Beirut will stay there until a general agreement is made?

[Shamir] I think it is the logical conclusion. It must be the logical conclusion because I cannot see any other reasons for a different kind of handling this situation.

[Lonn] In southern Lebanon the foreign minister said Israeli and Lebanese forces must work together to be certain terrorists do not return. He ruled out calling upon the United Nations, the United States Marines or a multinational force to accomplish that task.

Foreign Minister Shamir denied there had been slippage in overall American or Jewish-American support for Israel, although he said he can better assess that after his meeting with Secretary of State Shultz in 10 days. On American-Jewish sentiment, he conceded, there are some who do not support all of the steps of the israeli Government, but he said there has been no change in overall support. Connie Lonn in Washington [end recording]

PHALANGIST COMMANDER ADMITS MASSACRE IN CAMPS

TA032043 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2035 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 3 Oct (ITIM) -- "I was in Sabra and Shatila, and killed Palestinians. I will continue to kill Palestinians for many years to come but I am not a murderer," one of the commanders of the Phalange force in Lebanon told the correspondent of Israeli television.

The correspondent said on the television newsreel this evening that the man whom he called "Mikhael" admitted to him that he participated in the Beirut massacre, but refused at this stage to say this or any additional details on the massacre in front of the camera. Nevertheless, he was interviewed and answered questions on issues about the very act itself.

"Mikhael," a 24-year old engineer, told the Israeli correspondent he has been a Phalangist for 8 years now, and today he serves as one of the deputies of ('Ali Hubayka), the commander of the Phalange security system.

In answer to a question by the correspondent, the man admitted he was in Sabra and Shatila and killed Palestinians. To another question as to whether he participated in the massacre of women and children, he answered: "What massacre of women? This is much ado about nothing." added: "I will continue to kill Palestinians for many years to come. Personally, I killed 15 in the camp, but I will continue to kill them. I hate them. They destroyed them [reference unclear] but I am not a murderer. Thousands more will be murdered here and others will suffer from starvation until they get out of Lebanon," "Mikhael" told the Israeli correspondent, who noted that the remarks were made coolly and in an open conversation in the television studios in Beirut. He still refused to say this in front of the camera.

In an interview broadcast on the television newsreel the man said, in answer to questions:

"Do you think the world does not know the Palestinians? There are children among them who have been fighting since the age of 8 -- so it cannot be said that an 8-year old child who shoots at you is a child."

Question: Were you in Sabra and Shatila?

Answer: (after a pause) I refuse to answer since this concerns me only.

Question: Do you know who was in Sabra and Shatila?

Answer: I refuse to say who was. For me, I was very glad about what happened. "Mikhael" added that nobody is entitled to judge the results. If the world wants to prevent such things it should prevent those things which lead to these results. It is the world that is responsible for what happened in Sabra and Shatila.

Question: Did the IDF know or could it have foreseen what would happen?

Answer: The Israeli army could not have prevented what happened in Sabra and Shatila, since this can happen whether it is present or not. After all, the Lebanese and the Palestinians have been killing one another for 8 years now. And Israeli presence cannot prevent this.

Question: You yourself, were you in Sabra and Shatila?

Answer: I forgot....

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONTINUES CONTACTS IN BEIRUT

TA031748 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] On the eve of Amin al-Jumayyil's announcement of the person he will charge with the premiership, and simultaneous with the reports on the beginning of negotiations for removing foreign forces from Lebanon, Israeli activity in the Beirut B'abda quarter is continuing. From there, from the communications center which is the last representation in the Lebanese capital, the Foreign Ministry's representatives continue public relations activity and holding talks with lesser and also more prominent Lebanese personages. Our correspondent Alon Disqin reports on this from Beirut:

[Begin recording] [Disqin] The murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil, and later the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps, raised many questions regarding the future of Israeli-Lebanese relations and what would be left of the relations fostered for years with Bashir al-Jumayyil. The question now, in short, is which way is the wind blowing? The members of the Foreign Ministry representation in the B'abda quarter in Beirut worked hard in the days following the dramatic events in an attempt to find an answer to this question, and through actual work in the field, to also possibly influence the answer to the question. Thus it is possible to point to a series of unofficial contacts and talks with figures standing on stage and behind the scenes of Lebanese politics. Foreign Ministry representative in Beirut Yitzhaq Li'or comments:

[Li'or] We tried to maintain contacts with elements who were prepared to talk with us, to informally exchange views, to divine moods, to try to locate mutual interests and issues.

Today, upon the IDF's withdrawal from West Beirut, we are still located in an area controlled by our forces. We are setting up an infrastructure here which will probably remain after the IDF evacuates the Beirut area. We hope this will be the foundation stone for a new kind of relations between Israel and Lebanon.

[Disqin] Foreign Ministry representatives and other personages at various levels, who have reached Lebanon in recent days, held many contacts, especially in preparation for the announcement on the appointments in the new government formed by Amin al-Jumayyil.

[Li'or] The long-term interests have remained unchanged: the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, the development of a new kind of relations between the two countries, relying on each other for security needs and interacting on the economic and human planes. We do not feel any change in the attitude of our interlocutors toward us. There is certainly no change in our attitude toward them, except concerning the act that was perpetrated [the Sabra and Shatila massacre]. Our feeling is that this process will continue. Lebanon has basic interests which dictate its policy toward and relations with Israel. We already believe that although the characters have changed -- a different opera is at hand surely -- the basic line of seeking a common denominator between us and the Lebanese, the dialogue will continue. This surely holds true for the relations which, we hope, will gradually turn from informal to more formal.

[Disqin] Another matter which the Foreign Ministry personnel in the B'abda communications center are in charge of is information. Naturally, their hands have been full in this sphere recently. On the issue of the massacre, they say they especially tried to put it in the right perspective. After the commission of inquiry was decided upon, and when the wave of slanders has ended, they feel a certain turning point [will be achieved].

[Li'or] There was a point when we felt that the spirit of media reports started changing. When the dust of the impression [roshem] of the atrocity began to settle, we began encountering reports which started to analyze the subject in a more balanced and reasoned manner. In these reports we were depicted in a more satisfactory manner. [end recording]

BEGIN SAYS ISRAEL MUST NOT BE REPARTITIONED

TA040602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin says the land of Israel must not be repartitioned. He was speaking last night in Jerusalem before an overflow gathering of 3,000 Christians, here for the annual festival sponsored by the Christian Embassy in Jerusalem. The prime minister was greeted with applause and singing as he arrived. In his speech he did not mention the controversy over the Beirut massacre, outlining instead the accomplishments of the Peace for Galilee Operation.

In another part of his remarks, Premier Begin set out his thinking about Judaea and Samaria. Though he did not mention President Reagan's proposal to link the territories to Jordan, reporter David Essing said this was the prime minister's objective when he made this statement:

[Begin recording] We must say: Any repartition of this little country, any attempt to dismember it, take away from us Judaea and Samaria -- the cradle of our civilization, where our kings (?know), where our prophets brought forth the vision of eternal peace, where we were born as a nation -- would be disastrous to the very prospect of peace. Only when we keep [applause] the land of Israel intact, only when we have the ability to defend our land and its borders, only when our neighbors know they cannot destroy the renewed renascent State of Israel, they cannot, then the results will be peace.

There we state openly to all our friends throughout the world: The land should not, must not, be repartitioned; Jerusalem is and will be one and forever. [applause] [end recording]

Prime Minister Begin appealed to the Christians to stand together with Israel now more than ever.

BEGIN DEFENDS ACTIONS IN LETTER TO CRANSTON

TA011818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin says the campaign being waged against Israel, blaming it for being responsible for the massacre in Beirut, is incredible, fantastic and absolutely contemptible. The prime minister makes these remarks in a letter to U.S. Senator Alan Cranston, who is regarded as one of Israel's staunchest supports in the U.S. Congress. The contents of the letter were were released in Washington today.

Menahem Begin writes that he decided about the entry of the IDF soldiers into West Beirut following the murder of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, in order to prevent the Christians from taking revenge on the Muslim population. It did not occur to anybody negotiating with the militia that they would carry out a massacre. To presume that others will be humane is not a sin, even if things turn out otherwise. By the same token, the presumption that an obedient military unit should behave like animals is unacceptable.

The prime minister goes on to write that the first horrible truth is that Arabs murdered Arabs. The second simple truth is that Israeli soldiers stopped the carnage. The third simple truth is that if the current situation continues without a reaction from honest people within a few weeks or months, everybody everywhere will start believing that an Israeli military unit perpetrated the massacre. In the past, Mr Begin writes, Jews were accused of poisoning wells, of killing Christian children, of propagating the black plague and what not; now, Mr Begin writes, now they say this.

The second issue in Begin's letter is President Reagan's plan. Mr Begin writes that he regards the plan as entailing danger for our children, future and existence.

EHRLICH AGAINST MILITARY MAN AS DEFENSE MINISTER

TA011950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Interview of Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich by correspondent on party affairs Nisim Mish'al on 1 October at the television studio -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, your voice has not yet been heard in the public argument over the establishment of a state commission of inquiry. Did you support the idea of setting up a commission of inquiry?

[Answer] My voice has not been heard because I was out of the country. However, I was in favor of it from the first minute. Immediately upon learning about what happened, I thought it necessary to establish a judicial commission of inquiry. I did not speak out because I did not want to appear as being wise in retrospect. However, I note with pleasure today that in spite of the delay -- after all, it boiled down to just over a week -- the Cabinet decided as it did.

[Question] Speaking in retrospect, do you then justify the move of your colleague in the party, Yitzhaq Berman?

[Answer] No, I cannot justify his move because his position about setting up a judicial commission of inquiry was ultimately accepted by the Cabinet. In other words, he could have come out and publicly stated: Here, after all my position was adopted although earlier I was in the minority. Therefore, his final conclusion -- at least this is the way it appears or sounds -- was that the main reason for his resignation was not the commission of inquiry. Otherwise, he could have gone back on his decision, since he submitted his letter of resignation the same morning the Cabinet discussed and decided on the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry.

[Question] Mr Berman and Dov Zeigerman, members of your party, demand or strive to set up a liberal center headed by 'Ezer Weizman. Does such a center have a chance of coming into being?

[Answer] I am not sure that Berman and Zeigerman speak the same language. I have first-hand information which is incompatible with reports published so far. However, I am willing to assert that all the demands to set up a liberal center are nothing but another attempt. Similar attempts failed in the last 12 years beginning with Ben-Gurion who ran in the elections, received four mandates, despaired and resigned, and this only less than 1 and 1/2 years ago, when Moshe Dayan ran on the telem list and received 2 mandates. Therefore, we are not in for any shocks; the phenomenon of the Democratic Movement for Change [DMC] will not recur. Hence, this issue will reverberate for some time but there is nothing significant to it.

[Question] If that is the case, would you like to see 'Ezer Weizman return to the Likud's ranks?

[Answer] First of all, I would be glad if Weizman returned to the Herut Movement and the Likud. However, 'Ezer left the Defense Ministry and the post of defense minister of his own will, in spite of pleadings from his colleagues not to leave. This was not only out of concern for 'Ezer, because they wanted him to remain in the post of defense minister, but also to prevent the phenomena which eventually came to pass.

[Question] In other words, you are saying that had 'Ezer Weizman not resigned from the post of defense minister, we would not have reached the present situation?

[Answer] I said what I said, in my style, but the interpretations are yours.

[Question] Speaking of 'Ezer Weizman, he was quoted in YEDI'OT AHARONOT today as saying: One should not give up on the demand to dismiss Minister Sharon. Do you support 'Ezer Weizman's call?

[Answer] I am not free to express myself about the dismissal of a minister because I am a Cabinet member, and this is within the authority of the prime minister. It is the prime minister's duty to appoint or dismiss ministers. However, I could say something else: It is my opinion -- and I formed it after the Yom Kippur war -- that a man of military background should not be a defense minister in the State of Israel, as is customary both in the United States and Britain. This was further demonstrated after the Yom Kippur war when Golda Me'ir did not trust the judgment of the defense minister, but that of Lieut Gen Moshe Dayan. She went back on her position to mobilize troops in the face of his position. Had the defense minister been a civilian, he might have ordered otherwise, instead of relying on his self-confidence. I am giving this example, but I can also cite examples to the contrary.

[Question] Could you apply this generalization also to the current situation?

[Answer] I am giving this example because from the time of the Yom Kippur war I reached the conclusion that the enlightened democratic states proceed better than us. However, there are also other implications. In my opinion, a defense minister who is an army veteran with a splendid military record upsets the activities of other military levels in his capacity as defense minister.

[Question] Could you illustrate this with a recent example?

[Answer] I abstain from illustrating because I believe what I have just said is sufficiently illustrative.

[Question] I would also like you to explain another quotation I found in an interview with Ya'ir Qotler in August, where you said that Minister Sharon is more dangerous today because he has learned sophisticated political methods. What were you referring to?

[Answer] It was not referring to danger in the simple sense of the word. Everybody is dangerous; there are those who are more and those less dangerous. What I said is the following: About 7, 8 or 9 years ago I had a vociferous argument with Arik Sharon. I expressed my opinion about his charater. Of course, at that time there were attempts to quote me and I did not dney my words. At that time Arik had very little political experience. Meanwhile, he has become sort of polished and acquired some political experience -- and I emphasize the word some. Therefore, in the sense of internal struggles, he has become more dangerous. However, I did not mean anything beyond that.

[Question] I do not have to remind you, you probably know, that you were one of Minister Sharon's main rivals. Did the war change your mind?

[Answer] I cannot say anything about changing my mind. Had I something to say in that respect I would.

[Question] Maybe we will now move on to what happened to Liberal Party ministers during the war. The public received the impression that precisely the Liberal ministers, who are supposed to represent a moderate approach, did not raise their voices, whereas ministers of Herut or the National Religious Party [NRP] were those who led the so-called moderate group. What happened to the Liberal ministers?

[Answer] I think nothing happened to them, but that the Liberal ministres took a vow of silence and abstained from referring in public to issues that are at the heart of the country; namely, its security and the ensuing victims. Without previously agreeing about it, I was among those who abstained from expressing myself in public during the months of the war. Today I can say that I did well and I do not regret it.

[Question] Now that the war is over, could you tell us, in your capacity as deputy prime minister, whether you had some influence on the way things evolved?

[Answer] I could tell a great deal. However, due to the fact that the composition of the commission of inquiry has meanwhile been released, and after reading the opinion of two jurists whom I appreciate and esteem, I understand that this is now sub judice and I cannot talk about it.

[Question] I can help you, and tell you that this is not yet sub judice, if this will help you give an answer.

[Answer] In wars, one knows how they start but nodoby knows how they end. This was also the case of the Peace for Galilee war. There are too many details and I will not go into them now. However, I cannot say or confirm that I was satisfied. There were good days; there were difficult days.

[Question] Could you tell us the things you were not satisfied with, for example?

[Answer] This is not the place to elaborate. These are too delicate and complicated; I cannot elaborate on them here.

[Question] As we near the end of this interview I would like to ask you another question: You have just come back from a tour of the United States and Europe. Did you sense a rift between the Jews of the United States and Europe and the State of Israel in the wake of the war?

[Answer] First of all, I sensed a rift among Jews. There are those who express themselves against the Israeli Government's policy; there are others who support it, and there are even those who support it perfunctorily. I am very sorry to say that this is the first time in the history of the State of Israel that there is such a gap and division within the Jewish community in the world. I also expressed my concern to the prime minister upon my return to Israel.

ARIDOR ON U.S. AID, FINANCING OF WAR

TA020923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor does not think U.S. administration intends toharm the military and economic aid to Israel. He said that in the past there was also opposition to the aid, and to the amount of it given to Israel, but this year the opposition is louder. The finance minister noted that in his talks in the United States he stressed that Israel is not asking Washington to finance Operation Peace for Galilee. He says the economy functioned almost normally during the war, and in his opinion this is the most significant achievement of the past year.

JANA REPORTS ON OAU CONTACT COMMITTEE MEETING

LD011740 Tripoli JANA in English 1704 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dhulhijja 14, October 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The six-member liaison committee formed by the O.A.U. summit conference has concluded its works in Addis Ababa last night.

The committee issued a statement renewing the call for a O.A.U. summit conference in its 19th regular session in Tripoli as soon as possible. It discussed all obstacles before the organisation and exchanged views on eliminating such obstacles.

Statement Cited

LD020212 Tripoli JANA in English 1831 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dhulhijja 14, October 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The six-member liaison committee formed by African summit last night concluded its works in Addis Ababa. The committee issued a statement which reads as follows:

It is worth mentioning that the unofficial meeting of the OAU heads of states in Tripoli last August appointed a six-member liaison committee to conduct some talks on the possibility of holding the ordinary 19th session of the OAU summit in Tripoli as soon as possible.

The committee, during its meeting in Tripoli, agreed to meet in Addis Ababa. In this respect, the committee held its Addis Ababa meeting on the 30th Sept which was attended by President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia who fully participated in the committee works.

The committee also listened to the reports presented by the member countries and delegations on their consultations. The committee members, in the lights of their reports, exchanged their views on the means to continue their efforts to hold the 19th session in Tripoli as soon as possible in accordance with Nairobi 18th session resolution. During the negotiations and consultations, the committee took into consideration the interests and the unity of the continent as a guide line.

The obstacles facing the OAU were discussed at length and views of the member countries were also exchanged positively in order to overcome the culdesac.

The committee agreed on discussing these views through proper talks with other African leaders to secure the convention of the 19th session of the OAU heads of state and governments in early time. The committee also agreed to continue coordination of its efforts until the holding of the summit in Tripoli.

The six member committee, derived from the African summit, had started sessions in Addis Ababa yesterday and it is made up of Jamahiriyah, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, the People's Republic of Congo and Mali.

Jallud Meetings

LD011654 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dhulhijja 14, October 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud last night met President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and delivered a written message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the revolutions leader. Staff Major Jallud also met President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo and delivered a similar letter from the leader.

ALGERIA

OFFICIALS DENY CHAD'S GOUKOUNI HELD MEETING

AB041004 Paris AFP in French 1430 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Authorized Algerian sources have formally denied the holding in Algiers of a meeting of the leaders of Chad's major factions, which was announced on Saturday by a communique from the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad.

This communique, entitled "The Call From Algiers" and distributed by press agencies in the Algerian capital, announced the formation of a "new Chadian governmental leadership" at the end of a meeting which was, according to the text, held by eight leaders of the politicio-military factions grouped within the GUNT in the Algerian capital from 26 to 28 September. According to this communique, the meeting took place under the chairmanship of Goukouni Oueddei, head of the GUNT, which was overthrown on 6 June by Hissein Habre, presently in power in Ndjamena.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES BREZHNEV MIDEAST MESSAGE

LD021906 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1747 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Oct (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a written message from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, containing the Soviet Union's views on the problems of the occupation of Palestine and the barbaric Zionist aggression against Lebanon, and exchanging views between the two countries on this problem and on international politics, which are witnessing the conspiracy between the American President and the terrorist Begin, who have brought international peace to the explosion point. This is a direct result of the American-Zionist strategic cooperation agreement signed in Washington in November 1981.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI OFFERS MILITARY SUPPORT TO IRAQ

JN031125 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Oct (SUNA) -- At a meeting headed by Field Marshal Ja'far Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, it has been decided to prepare and equip the necessary forces to back fraternal Iraq following the recent aggression against its territory. The decision comes in implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Arab summit conference, which consider any aggression against any Arab land an aggression against the entire Arab nation.

Present at the meeting held this morning at the General Command headquarters were members of the People's Armed Forces staff and commanders of the military units.

The meeting was devoted to discussion on implementing the Arab summit's resolution in light of the recent Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq.

Iraqi Diplomat Briefs Official

JN031444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Oct (SUNA) — Wajih Jad'an, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Khartoum, today briefed Hashim 'Uthman, Sudanese Foreign Ministry under secretary, on the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

KENYA

EIGHT MORE STUDENTS CHARGED WITH SEDITION

EA011732 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Chris Musyoku article: "Sedition: Now More Students Charged"]

[Excerpts] Sixteen more Nairobi University students were yesterday charged with sedition. And 22 other students who had earlier been charged with taking part in a riot on August 1 will be brought before Chief Magistrate Abdul Rauf this morning to face substituted charges of sedition.

This will bring to 39 the number of students charged wtih sedition since the August 1 disturbances. Of the 16 students brought before Mr Rauf yesterday, eight pleaded not guilty. They were charged that, on August 1 with seditious intention, they took part in a demonstration in Nairobi to excite disaffection against the Government of Kenya.

The other eight students were not required to plead as consent to prosecute them had not been received from the attorney-general. The students were remanded until October 14, when the cases against the eight who pleaded not guilty will be mentioned and dates fixed for hearing. On the same day, the second group will be required to enter their pleas.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES NINE MORE AIRMEN

EA011446 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Nine more servicemen of the disbanded Kenya Air Force were yesterday sentenced to jail terms ranging from 6 to 20 years by the court-martial sitting at the Langata Barracks.

Sgt Patrick Murigu Ndoria was jailed for 16 years; while Sgt Ronald Mutua Kavuvu got 12 years. Sgt Alexander Benson Kumaka was jailed for 20 years; and Snr Pvt Francis Anari Obaga was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. Cpl John Otieno Onyimbo; Snr Pvt Hillary Ngao Adero; and Snr Pvt Eliud Kipkorir arap Sangall went in for 8 years. Pvt Kiptanui Toroitich was jailed for 6 years and Snr Pvt Gerald Aginga Shem received a 9 year sentence. All the jailed servicemen were also dismissed from the armed forces.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE CALLS FOR PUBLIC COOPERATON

EA301656 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], and his delegation returned to Mogadishu late last night from (Giohar) after their extensive working tour of central Scebeli region, that began on 27 September.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre called upon government officers, department heads, various organizations and the general public to implement effectively the outcome and resolutions of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] Second General Congress, the SRSP Central Committee and the People's National Assembly, which, he said, have enormous value for the nation.

In his tour of those areas, Challe Siad Barre held lengthy discussions with senior officers on how to implement development projects in their areas and on how to ensure that government equipment and transport are looked after properly. The president further urged the officers, workers and the general public to cooperate at all times for the benefit of the nation.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA LINKS ECONOMIC RECOVERY, CIVILIAN RULE

AB040559 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Bangui, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A return to civilian rule in the Central African Republic will take place in parallel with the country's economic and financial recovery, envisaged for 1985, its military ruler Andre Kolingba said today.

General Kolingba, in an interview with AFP, said that taking into account the extent of the Central African crisis, "it is clear that this recovery is a long-term task which requires effort and patience."

He heads a Military Committee for National Recovery which took power from civilian President David Dacko in September 1981.

The General said experience proved that "normal political life" in the Central African Republic could not take place amid "financial and economic catastrophe." Experience had also proved that there could not be lasting social peace and political stability if the country continued to impoverish itself as, he said, it had been doing in recent years.

General Kolingba said that the budget deficit would be reduced to 7,600 million francs CFA (21.7 million dollars) for 1982, against 11,000 million francs CFA (31.4 million dollars) last year. State revenue would be more than 25 percent up over 1981, he said.

These figures had been made possible by strictly limiting state spending, a boost in agricultural production, a campaign against fraud and "financial sacrifice" by civil servants, the general said. Civil servants' pay, which had been frozen since the military took power, is now subject to a deduction at source of between 10 and 20 percent, while purchasing power has markedly declined in the last 12 months.

Asked about the political situation since he took power, General Kolingba said that a year ago, there had been a permanent state of insecurity. "A week did not go by without riots, attacks, wildcat strikes and looting breaking out. Today, national unity has been preserved, peace restored and our ability to deploy effort for the development of our country strengthened," he said.

The general said that the army had taken power in order to "save the country from chaos" and that political party activity must be suspended. "Only a certain elite, always the same men, wants to overthrow the regime in power in the Central African Republic, and this solely for personal ends, without taking into account the higher interests of the population," he said.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI QUEDDEI ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

AB030828 Paris AFP in French 1559 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Goukouni Queddei, former head of Chad's Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] announced in Algiers on Saturday the formation of a "new Chadian governmental leadership" which proposes to carry out a fight against Hissein Habre, current chairman of the Council of State in power in Ndjamena.

According to a communique, the formation of this government-in-exile was decided jointly with the heads of the seven other Chadian political military factions and its composition will be announced soon.

As a new resurgence of the fight for many years now between Goukouni Oueddei and Hissein Habre, the announcement of the formation of this governmental team takes place a few days before the Kinshasa (Zaire) meeting of the 19th French-African summit, observers stress.

By calling on all "peace-loving" people not to recognize the legitimacy of Hissein Habre, the new Chadian governmental leadership is attempting to raise the question of Chad's representation at the summit, in which Hissein Habre should participate in principle, observers point out. It is noted that this will be the first time Hissein Habre has attended an inter-African meeting of such importance.

Observers add that Goukouni Oueddei's initiative has outmaneuvered Hissein Habre who on 28 September announced the formation of a representative government in Ndjamena, which will be charged with carrying out the nation's economic and administrative recovery.

Torn by 15 years of civil war, Chad truly must begin from scratch. Humanitarian organizations have been assisting the regions affected by famine. The United Nations, through Sec Gen Javier Perez de Cuellar, says it is ready to organize massive aid for this country, but wants as an intermediary "a stable government that will not be contested by Chadians."

The present Council of State in Ndjamena has in the past few weeks extended its control over the country's southern regions, which until then were governed by a Permanent Committee led by Col Abdel Kamougue Wadal, now in exile. However, the presence of Hissein Habre's soldiers in these regions does not seem to be accepted by all the people and incidents have occured.

ZAIRE

POLITICAL EXILES FORM ANTI-MOBUTU COALITION

AB020629 Paris AFP in English 0430 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, Oct. 2 (AFP) -- Zairian political exiles here announced the formation Friday of a new coalition led by former Premier Nguza Karl-i-Bond to fight the 17-year-old regime of General Mobutu Sese Seko.

The new Congolese Front for the Restoration of Democracy (FOD), for which Mr Karl-i-Bond will be spokesman, brings together the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), 13 of whose MP's are in prison in Zaire, and the Party for Popular Revolution (PRP).

Announcing the move, UDPS member Dikonda a Lumanyisha said unity talks were going on with other parties, including the Liberation Council of Congo-Kinshasa (CLC) led by former Education Minister Mungul Diaknk.

Mr Dikonda deplored the forthcoming visit to Zaire of French President Francois Mitterrand, which he said would give tacit approval to the regime.

MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR CONFERENCE

AB031335 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Malian foreign minister arrived yesterday in Kinshasa, Zaire, where he will participate in the preparatory ministerial meeting of the ninth conference of heads of state of France and Africa, which is scheduled to be held on 8 and 9 October in the Zairian capital.

GHANA

ACCRA REPORTS TRIAL OF PNP MEMBERS, OTHERS

AB302109 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] At its sitting in Accra today, the public tribunal sentenced a 49-year-old Takoradi area manager of the State Transport Corporation, Peter Amoa, to 5 years' imprisonment for stealing 60,525 cedis belonging to his employers. He pleaded guilty and will spend all his term collecting refuse at the State House in Accra. Amoa has so far refunded 50,000 cedis.

In another case, Krobo Edusei, the Ashanti regional chairman of the disbanded PNP National Party], opened his defense on charges that he and Nana Okutwer Bekoe, national chairman of the party, demanded and accepted a loan of $1 million from a foreigner, Dr Chiavelli. Krobo Edusei said it is only Dr Chiavelli whom he described as a multiscore [as heard] millionaire who can testify as to the circumstances of the loan. He said the agreement has not been brought before the tribunal, so he should not have appeared before it, on the grounds of the statement he made. Krobo Edusei said he has been denied freedom and justice because he cannot get counsel, adding that if he had a lawyer of his choice, it would have been proved that he is innocent of all charges against him. He said the prosecution has not been able to prove any case against him. Krobo Edusei claimed that the loan was taken to rehabilitate members of the former AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] because if the party had not agreed to resettle them, they would not have agreed to hand over to the disbanded PNP. Krobo Edusei pointed out that neither the government nor the people have lost anything. But if it is because of this that he is being tried, then he leaves the whole issue to posterity. Krobo Edusei pointed out that the national treasurer of the proscribed party, K.N. Ofori, and Nana Okutwer Bekoe (?have) the part to disburse the $1 million loan collected. He said if Kwesi Armah had told them that the loan was against the laws of Ghana, they would not have received it. This is because he would not like to go to prison. Krobo Edusei alleged that Ofori agreed to pay Dr Chiavelli through his businesses abroad and also by shipping some timber to him.

At another public tribunal, also sitting at the State House and chaired by Mr (Ado Akin), two (?boat) contractors, James (Adakwa) and Mohammed Yakubu, were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment each. In addition, they will pay 120,000 cedis each -- the sum in which they stood surety for -- within 48 hours or in default, serve another 15 years imprisonment each. They will serve all their sentences at the (Tamasu) oil palm plantation. The two had bailed Patrick Acheampong and (Banie), both principal characters in a currency deal.

FORMER PNP CHAIRMAN ASKS CHARGES BE DROPPED

AB012053 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A former national chairman of the disbanded PNP [People's National Party], Nana Okutwer Bekoe, today asked the public tribunal to drop the charge of demanding a loan from an alien against him. In an unsworn statement to the tribunal, he claimed that he only came to the scene when the money was being accepted and not when the money was demanded. Nana Okutwer Bekoe is facing charges of demanding and accepting the loan of $1 million from Dr Chiavelli, with the Ashanti regional chairman of the proscribed party, Krobo Edusei.

He argued that according to SMC [Supreme Military Council] Decree 229, there can be only one charge of accepting and not demanding and accepting the loan. He admitted that he acted on behalf of the former president, Dr Limann, who was also leader of the PNP. But he pointed out that since he was acting on behalf of somebody, he cannot be charged. Nana Okutwer Bekoe said he signed the document for the loan only after he had been assured that the laws of Ghana were not being breached.

He said there was the need to rehabilitate the former AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] members. This is because, as he put it, if they went back to the army, one could only visualize chaos in the country. It was therefore decided to ensure that there is stability in the country by resettling them. Nana Okutwer Bekoe claimed that he had performed devoted service to the nation and has no intention to defraud it. He argued that he is entitled to unconditional acquittal and discharge on the charges against him. He pleaded that justice should be done in the case.

In his defense, Kwesi Armah, a member of the Central Committee of the disbanded party, who is accused of abetment of crime, said the changes against him are (?totally) defective and unsupportable in the laws of Ghana. He argued that all he did was to act in accordance with the English law. If the prosecution is able to prove that he was in Ghana when the idea of the loan cropped up before acting as counsel for a PNP Delegation in London, then he can be tried in Ghana. But if he was only contacted in London, then he cannot be tried in Ghana, Kwasi Armah submitted. He said the legal advice he offered was based solely on British law. So it is not triable in Ghana. He admitted under cross-examination that he told Nana Okutwer Bekoe and Krobo Edusei that the agreement for the loan did not infringe the laws of Ghana, adding that at that time, he was thinking of the British law. Kwesi Armah added that he did not bother to read the 1979 political parties decree. Earlier, during the cross-examination of Krobo Edusei it came to light that although the government in 1967 confiscated his house in London, it was sold by the late (Badu Ansah), one time Ghana's ambassador to Japan, and Krobo Edusei collected 6000 pounds on it. The tribunal pointed out to Krobo Edusei that by the laws of Ghana, he should have taken steps to transfer the proceeds to the government. Asked if he had informed the government that the house has been sold, Krobo Edusei said no.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TOGO

AB011054 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A four-man government delegation led by the secretary for the interior, Johnny Hansen, returned to Accra last night after a day's talks with the Togolese authorities in Lome. Mr Hansen told newsmen that their discussions centered on the closure of the Ghana-Togo border and other problems arising from incidents along the border. The two sides also discussed ways of maintaining the cordial relations between Ghana and Togo.

The interior secretary described the talks as fruitful and worthwhile and provided a good prospect for African countries to work together on matters of mutual benefit and continental unity. Mr Hansen said he conveyed to the Togolese leader, President Eyadema, fraternal greetings from the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

PNDC ORDERS BORDER GUARDS TO COLLECT FORMS

AB031351 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has ordered border guards personnel stationed at all entry port points to collect assets declaration forms from the coordinator, investigations and vetting, at the State House in Accra.

An official statement issued in Accra also asked 11 border guards personnel to complete the assets declaration forms and submit them to the coordinator at the State House. They include Lt Col Dan Asiamah; Lt Iddrisu Mahamah; Lieutenant Ananilla; Sgt Elizabeth Mensah; Sergeant Osei and Sgt Patrick Amankwaah. The rest are Corporal Asante; Cpl Mercy Brew; Cpl Sykes Caesar; Cpl Alex (?how) and Corporal Nkrumah.

The statement requested all the affected personnel to complete and submit the forms to the coordinator by Friday, 8 October.

PNDC MEMBER URGES POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION

AB031144 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore has urged the country's political cadres to mount a massive educational campaign to indoctrinate the people's even if it means a house-to-house exercise. For this process, a total involvement of the youths is a necessity, since the youths of every progressive country are the pillars in the society. Sergeant Akata-Pore was speaking at a people's rally of the 22 zonal PDC's [People's Defense Committees] of Teshi, near Accra. He said for the success of this political education drive, mothers must equally be involved, because the nation's most important age group children have a natural attachment to their mothers. The mothers can therefore be of invaluable help to mold the minds of the children on the revolutionary process.

The PNDC member warned that if Ghanaian adults live to see their children grow up for them to know that the adults had a chance to create a brighter future for them but failed to do so, the children will even slaughter the adults. Sergeant Akata-Pore said that the need for defending the revolution is becoming more urgent as the cheats in the society do not see why decisions should be taken against them.

TWO DISMISSED FROM ARMY; FOUR SOLDIERS HELD

AB011836 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Two military personnel have been summarily dismissed with disgrace for gross misconduct and misbehavior. A statement from the office of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] today named the soldiers as Lance Cpl Joseph Akwa and Lance Cpl Nana Hassan. Both men are attached to the Kotoka International Airport. They are also to appear before the people's tribunal. A statement said the soldiers were caught looting passenger's baggage after about 2300 last Friday. Meanwhile, four other soldiers from the 2D Battalion of Infantry at Takoradi have been placed in military custody pending investigation into allegations of molestation of civilians in the Tarkwa area of the Western Region. They are: Pvt's Anthony Aponi, Adjeman Alomene, and Gnantete [as heard].

SIERRA LEONE

HEALTH WORKERS REJECT CALL TO END STRIKE

AB011815 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Freetown, Oct 1 (AFP) -- Workers of the Health Ministry in Sierra Leone today rejected a government call to end a nationwide strike and vowed to continue their action until satisfied.

A meeting of some 8,000 health workers decided to continue the strike they began in the West African state yesterday for more pay and better working conditions.

Their rejection followed an hour-long meeting between the workers, Labour Ministry and trade union officials chaired by Health Minister Fasuluku Suku-Tamba.

The minister appealed to the workers to return to their jobs while efforts were made to meet their demands by the end of November. But the workers dismissed the proposed wait as too long and declared they would continue the strike until their demands were satisfied.

A committee has been set up to expedite payments to workers, which the health minister has conceded have been outstanding since 1976, as part of efforts to get the workers back to their jobs.

Workers put pickets on health service buildings to keep out nurses, sisters and doctors, while there were rowdy scenes at the Health Ministry headquarters in Freetown. Ambulances were paralysed and sick people were being directed to private hospitals.

TOGO

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH GHANA'S HANSEN

AB012152 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A Ghanaian delegation led by the Ghanaian minister for interior, Mr Hansen, was received early yesterday evening by President Eyadema at his Lome private residence. This meeting comes within the framework of periodic meetings between the Ghanaian and Togolese interior ministers. The visit by the Ghanaian delegation is guided by the concern of the two heads of state to ensure a climate of understanding, fraternity and good neighborliness between our two peoples. Before this audience, the Ghanaian delegation attended a working session with the participation of the Togolese delegation from the Ministry of Interior led by Mr Lacle.

In his welcoming speech, Minister Lacle said that the periodic meetings between his Ghanaian counterpart and himself accord with the concern of our two heads of state to maintain a climate of understanding, fraternity and good neighborliness between our two peoples. What we want, the member of the Political Bureau said, is to be able to achieve a climate of peace between our two peoples. Let there be peace among our people living at our borders, a climate of understanding and fraternity. Thus, we can maintain a climate of peace and security. The Ghanaian and Togolese people are bound to live together. The periodic meetings between our ministers of interior are important. First, they enable us to assess the situation at our borders. Second, they enable us to exchange views on our problems. Finally, Minister Lacle expressed to his Ghanaian counterpart the friendship, solidarity and feelings of fraternity which the Togolese people have for their Ghanaian brothers. The Togolese people, Mr Lacle concluded, are ready to make their country a place of friendship and not (?enmity).

In his reply, the Ghanaian minister for interior thanked his Togolese counterpart for the warm words addressed to him as well as for the warm welcome accorded him and his delegation. Concerning their periodical meetings, Mr Hansen said that since their last meeting in Accra, there was need to pursue the discussions. Thus, he was pleased to meet his Togolese counterpart again. He assured him of his government's ardent desire to continue maintaining fraternal relations with Togo. Finally, the Ghanaian minister for interior expressed the need for peace between the two countries as they need peace to solve their common problems. Through Mr Lacle, Mr Hansen assured President Eyadema of the good intentions of the people and Government of Ghana who want to maintain a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation between our two countries.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO LIBYA 2 OCTOBER

AB030805 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, left Ouagadougou yesterday for Tripoli for a visit to Libya at the invitation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

Before his departure, the Upper Voltan head of state who is being accompanied by an important delegation, told newsmen that his country's stand over the irregular admission of the SDAR into the OAU has not changed. However, Upper Volta favors a dialogue and believes that the Saharan people should be allowed to decide their future, he added. This stand is that of Africa, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, the Upper Voltan leader went on.

According to him, if there is currently a crisis within the OAU, this crisis was trumped up, because if the decision of the heads of state made in Nairobi in June 1981 had been followed, we would not have gotten into this situation today. The OAU summit in Nairobi, it will be recalled, decided that a referendum should be held in Western Sahara. The OAU's machinery should be back on its feet again and the sooner the better, Colonel Zerbo concluded.

Comments on Return

AB040910 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, returned to Ouagadougou yesterday evening from Banghazi, Libya, where he paid a 24-hour working visit. The head of state was accompanied by a 27-man delegation which included Maj (Zongo Zana) Richard, a member of the steering committee of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN]; Capt (Louge Kwame), also a member of CMRPN steering committee; Capt Gnaumou Kani Gaston, minister of equipment; Djbrina Barry, minister of energy and mines; and Louis Dominique Ouedraogo, general secretary for cooperation. Here are comments by the head of state upon his return from Libya:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, you are just back from Banghazi where you paid a working visit and held talks with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. What is the outcome of this visit?

[Answer] First, I would like to thank Brother al-Qadhdhafi, the people of Banghazi and the entire Libyan people for the extremely warm and fraternal welcome accorded us during this short visit to the sisterly republic of Libya. In Banghazi, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and myself, of course, held extensive talks on the crisis within the OAU.

But in particular, we surveyed in general all the possible solutions that will enable us to hold the 19th summit of OAU heads of state, with the maximum participation of leaders of our countries, excluding those of the Polisario. In fact, as you know, it is necessary that the Polisario, for now, does not take part in the OAU meeting. This is in the general interest of all African countries and in particular that of the Polisario. Of course, we discussed bilateral issues. Thus, we stressed the need for the setting up of the joint commission which we suggested 3 months ago. This commission will explore all possible avenues of cooperation between our two countries. In a nutshell, those were the main points of my discussions with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Banghazi.

[Question] Mr President, what is Libya's stand concerning the eventual participation of the Polisario in an OAU summit?

[Answer] As you know, Libya is holding this summit. It is difficult for that country to tell a member country not to attend if this member seems to be recognized by some member countries and rejected by others. In principle, the Libyan officials, as we can see, are rightly in an uncomfortable position. We should put ourselves in their shoes.

[Question] It is reported that Libya has been invited to attend a summit of French and African heads of state which will be held soon in Kinshasa. Do you think that discussions for the holding of an OAU summit are on the agenda of the Kinshasa meeting?

[Answer] To the best of my knowledge, I do not think so.

[Question] Mr President, are you optimistic that a summit of OAU heads of state will soon be held?

[Answer] Absolutely. We should never lose hope because the crisis within the OAU is not in the interest of anybody, in particular the small liberation movements. It is in their interests to do everything so that the heads of state can meet to put the OAU machinery back on its feet, as I said when I was leaving. This will enable them to strengthen their ability to defend themselves. Thus, it is in the interest of everybody that the heads of state should meet quickly to exchange views and find a solution to the crisis.

[Question] Following this working visit, what are the fundamental changes in relations between Libya and Upper Volta?

[Answer] There are no changes. We are trying to explore the possibility of strengthening our ties with all brotherly countries. This is in line with the general policy we mapped out within the framework of our policy statement. So, our relations with all brotherly countries must be developed. It is within this framework that we should take the opportunity to exchange views, especially when one is invited. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ZERBO ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

Secretary General Named

AB011504 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] CMRPN Presidential Decree No 82380 concerning the nomination of the secretary general of the government and the Council of Ministers:

The chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress and head of state decrees:

Article 1. Gendarmerie Capt (Kambou Chiye), former principal private secretary to the presidency of the republic, is nominated secretary general of the government and the Council of Ministers, replacing Second Class Quartermaster (Zakar Bentol), who has been assigned other functions.

Article II: The present decree, which abrogates all earlier orders, will be published in the government white paper.

Ouagadougou, 30 Sep

[Signed] Col Saye Zerbo

Former Ministers Given Posts

AB021207 Paris AFP in French 1054 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Ouagadougou, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Four former ministers of the former Upper Voltan Government, which was modified on Thursday evening by head of state Col Saye Zerbo, were given top functions on Friday evening.

Former Minister of Economy and Planning Mamadou Sanfo and Edmond Ky, former minister of Finance, have been designated to serve in the body of State Inspectors General. Sylvestre Bangre Ouedraogo, former minister of environment and tourism, has been appointed technical adviser to the presidency.

Col Felix Tientaraboum, former minister of foreign affairs, has been named secretary general of national defense. He replaces Col Yaoua Tamini, chief of general staff of the armed forces, who acted as secretary general.

Housing Commissioner Appointed

AB021252 Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Col Saye Zerbo, the chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress and the Upper Voltan head of state, yesterday appointed Noumouke Traore high commissioner at the presidency in charge of housing. This brings to 20 the members of the new government formed on Thursday.

ANGOLA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION

AB012015 Luanda ANGOP in French 1250 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Luanda, 1 Oct (ANGOP) -- Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge left Luanda on Thursday evening to take part in the meeting of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, which began last week in New York.

On 4 October, the foreign affairs minister will present an address expected to deal with the situation in southern Africa and on other aspects of international politics, particularly the peaceful efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and East Timor.

Informed sources in the Angolan capital say the Angolan foreign minister also will hold talks with various foreign delegations represented at the General Assembly meeting concerning East Timor.

In this regard, the same sources point out, the Angolan delegation and representatives of the four Portuguese-speaking African countries (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe) will make an effort to win the maximum support from UN member countries for the recent Portuguese move on East Timor.

TONHA DENOUNCES RSA TROOP CONCENTRATIONS

AB011250 Luanda ANGOP in French 1145 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Cabinda, 1 Oct (ANGOP) -- Angolan Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale yesterday in Cabinda again denounced the continued concentration of South Africa's regular armed forces along Angola's border with Namibia for a large-scale invasion of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan minister, who made this statement on his arrival in Cabinda to preside over today's opening of the new year of combative preparation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), added that concentrations of South African troops are also now in place in the occupied areas of Cunene Province.

After stressing recent violations by the South African Air Force and other acts of provocation against Angola, the defense minister affirmed: "We are envisaging all efforts to find ways of guaranteeing not only the liberation of the province but also the peace of the people of that region."

"Generally, the situation has not changed much in comparison with the past 2 months. Meanwhile, we are still facing invasion perpetrated by racist South Africa against Angola. However, efforts are being made to liberate that zone," the Angolan defense minister said before emphasizing the efforts being made by the progressive countries for the liberation of Namibia.

Concerning the choice of the second political-military region for FAPLA's new year of combative preparation, he disclosed that this region serves as an example for others as far as the preparation of the combatants is concerned and that it also occupies a very important place in the Angolan revolution.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE MINISTER MALAN SEES MILITARY THREAT

LD021128 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The South African minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, says the presence of sophisticated weaponry of Russian origin in South Africa's neighboring states indicates that South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia could become targets of a conventional onslaught.

General Malan was speaking at Edenvale, near Johannesburg. He said that if this fact was taken together with the international boycott against South Africa, it followed that South Africa had to have, in advance, the armaments to combat any such onslaught. He said the endeavors of the South African Armaments Corporation and local industry had made it possible to meet this challenge, and the locally produced G-6 self-propelled artillery system was a case in point.

PRIME MINISTER VISITS TRANSKEI, CISKEI

LD011922 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei says that with the South African prime minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, at the helm in southern Africa there was hope for a peaceful and prosperous future in the region.

Welcoming Mr Botha in Umtata on a 2-hour visit on his way through to Ciskei Republic, President Matanzima praised Mr Botha for his courageous determination to eliminate racial conflict. He said Transkei and South Africa needed each other's cooperation in regional development and there was good reason for optimism.

Mr Botha said he had decided to dedicate the remainder of his public career to promoting regional development and economic prosperity in southern Africa. The present favorable climate of cooperation between South Africa and Transkei was the foundation for further development and better living standards. Mr Botha said nothing could be achieved without proper planning and complete dedication to duty. Thousands of Transkeians burst into enthusiastic applause when Mr Botha arrived in Umtata.

The South African prime minister arrived at Bisho in Ciskei later this afternoon and was welcomed by President Lennox Sebe and his entire Cabinet. Mr Botha said the severe drought in southern Africa had made the first year of the independence of Ciskei Republic more difficult. His government was trying to provide a fund which would give extensive drought relief.

LEBOWA CHIEF MINISTER ADDRESSES NEWSMEN

MB011234 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 28 Sep 82 p 2

[By Pieter Cronje, southern Africa editor]

[Text] Sheshego, Lebowa -- The color of one's skin should no longer be used as the criterion in South Africa, as this has not benefited the country in any way. This was said by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Lebowa's chief minister, at a news conference here yesterday.

Dr Phatudi said that white fears of being overwhelmed by blacks were unfounded; not all blacks would behave in that way. Educated blacks would move in like circles and would associate with Coloreds. It is a misleading interpretation of South African society to say that whites believe that blacks will not be prepared to protect them and that they are not to be trusted.

At the news conference, arranged by the Economic Development Corporation to coincide with the visit of the newsmen, the chief minister said:

1. Confederation has failed elsewhere and will not work here. Federation offers a solution.

2. Real consolidation for Lebowa would mean the incorporation of Pietersburg and Portgietersrus, and this would mean that South Africa's route to the north would pass through Lebowa.

3. Lebowa is tremendously rich in minerals, and the focus of the mining industry could in future move from Johannesburg to Lebowa.

4. He supports and welcomes the government's new regional development plans, but is waiting to see the Southern African Development Bank getting into its stride.

5. The only way to make a success of family planning among blacks is to give them an education and thereby a new set of values.

Dr Phatudi said a person is more than a color. "A Christian has no color, he is simply a Christian; an educated person is simply an educated person."

He did not want independence for Lebowa; he said that the whole of South Africa gained independence and freedom from the British yoke in 1910. By accepting "so-called" independence due to foolishness and lack of vision, Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei had only worsened the problems. Federation offered a solution for South Africa. All the interested parties had merely to decide which powers would be exercised at the federal level, and which at the local level. The independence of Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei should be undone, as they have no real control over federal matters such as foreign affairs and defense. "It would not be wrong to place the federal capital in Lebowa," he said.

Dr Phatudi complained that South Africa "out of jealousy" had not given control of mineral rights in Lebowa to the state. Lebowa has every mineral except oil and diamonds.

SWAZILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER REASSERTS INGWAVUMA LAND CLAIM

LD011250 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of Swaziland, Mr R.V. Dlamini, says the decision of the South African appeal court concerning the Ingwavuma land question does not affect Swaziland's claim to land which it contends belongs to it. Speaking in Mbabane, Mr Dlamini said Swaziland land claims were a matter for the sovereign states of Swaziland and South Africa to settle and negotiations would be continued on this basis. Mr Dlamini said his country would continue with its demands irrespective of what happened between South Africa and third parties. Swaziland was even prepared to take its case to the World Court.

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT TO 'WEED OUT' DISLOYAL SOLDIERS

MB040716 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for defense, Comrade Sekeremayi, says the government will weed out all soldiers not loyal to the country from the national army.

Speaking on the Zimbabwe television program "The Nation," Comrade Sekeremayi said key installations will now be guarded by those soldiers whose loyality to the government is unquestionable. The minister said the attack on Thornhill Airbase and the disappearance of arms at (Glenbourne) Barracks are inside jobs.

BANANA, MUGABE GREET PRC LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

CA011106 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The president, Comrade Banana, has sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the National People's Congress of China, Comrade Ye Jianying, on the occasion of his country's national day. Comrade Banana said Zimbabwe and China had established and consolidated mutual cooperation in the past 2 years. He expressed the hope that the cordial relations which exist between the two countries will continue to go from strength to strength in the future.

The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has sent a congratulatory message to his Chinese counterpart, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of his country's national day. The message noted that ties of friendship established during the struggle for the independence of Zimbabwe had been consolidated since independence. It praised the role played by China in assisting liberation movements in southern Africa.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ZAMBIA -- The Zimbabwe and Zambia commission of cooperation met on Wednesday to discuss matters of mutual interest. The commission discussed the mobilization of resources for joint projects and cooperation between the central banks of Zambia and Zimbabwe, customs, circulation of currency and trade promotion. It also discussed the exchange of scientific and technical information on agriculture and natural resources, air services and other government-initiated programs in the two countries. [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82 MB]

AGREEMENT WITH INDIA -- India and Zimbabwe yesterday signed a credit agreement worth more than $4 million. The credit allows Zimbabwe to import essential capital goods such as tractors for small-scale farmers from India. [Excerpt] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82 MB]

CHINESE AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE -- The Chinese Government is to send experts on rice production, water supply and crop manufacturing to Zimbabwe to train local personnel. The Chinese charge d'affaires, Comrade (Shi), told the ZBC yesterday that the experts would find ways in which Zimbabwe could become a rice producing country. Comrade (Shi) also said a team of medical doctors is expected to arrive in the country soon, to work alongside Zimbawean doctors, and at the same time teaching them traditional Chinese medical care. He also disclosed that plans on the proposed national sports stadium have been completed and what is left is to begin the construction. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Oct 82 MB]